THE
North-Carolina Standard.
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum* in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

**Terms of Advertising in the Standard.**

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, ( 14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.
Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.
Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.
☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.
*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

**ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,**
**Counsellor and Attorney at Law,**
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

**JAMES J. IREDELL,**
**Attorney and Counsellor at Law,**
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

**WINSTON & CLARKE,**
**Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,**
RALEIGH, N. C.
P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.
March 29, 1853. 34—

**Law Copartnership.**
**MILLER AND ROGERS,**
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER, S H ROGERS
October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.
**A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.**
**Wholesale Grocers,**
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
*Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,*
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

**LEWIS & KING,**
**Commission Merchants,**
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
DR. PETTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

**KADER BIGGS & CO.,**
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
*Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,*
**Norfolk, Va.**
*References*—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, William ston, N. C.; Col. J. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
October 28, 1854. 96—1v w

**Texas Real Estate Brokerage,**
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
**RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,**
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
*City of Austin, Texas.*
D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN
HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.
FIDELITY to the interests of NON-residents.
REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.
LANDS located, bought and sold.
CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.
A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.
STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.
REGISTERS open for examination.
☞ Office in Congress Avenue.
May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—ON AND after 3d July the Passenger Train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at half past 6 A. M.—stop 35 minutes at Franklinton, and reach Weldon at half past 11, in time for passengers to take the Wilmington train going South, and the Petersburg and Portsmouth trains going North.
Returning, it will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the train from Wilmington, and reach Raleigh at half past 6 P. M.
Office Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co., }
June 29th, 1854. } 85—tf.

FINE TABLE CUTLERY.—IVORY BALANCE Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pr. in sett.
Ivory Handled Game and Beef Carvers and Forks.
" " Butter Knives and Steels. For sale by
J. BROWN.

BRASS ANDIRONS. WIRE FENDERS, BRASS Rim. Brass Head Shovels and Tongs.
Fire Carriers and Coal Hod,
Coffee Toasters and Tea Kettles. For sale by
J. BROWN.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass. JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

DISSOLUTION. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day retired from the Wholesale Grocery and General Commission and Forwarding Business, Messers. Baker and Barraud succeeding them in the General Commission Business.
They avail themselves of this opportunity to thank their friends for the patronage extended to the , and beg leave earnestly to recommend their successors to the confidence and employment of their friends and the public genreally.
WILSON & GRICE.
PORTSMOUTH, VA. Jan. 1, 1855. 17—1y.

CO-PARTNERSHIP. THE UNDESIGNED HAVE this day entered into Co-Partnership under the firm and style of BAKER AND BARRAUD, as successors to Messrs. Wilson and Grice, for the purpose of conducting Produce Brokerage and General Commission Business, for which purpose they have taken the large Warehouse occupied by Wilson and Grice.
They solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally, assuring them that all business entrusted to their care shall have prompt and personal attention.
WM. J. BAKER, of North Carolina.
THOS. L. BARRAUD, of Virginia.
PORTSMOUTH, VA., Jan. 1, 1855. 17—1y.

NEW BOOKS.—A REFUTATION OF MILNER'S "End of Controversies,"—by John H. Hopkins, D. D., L. L. D., Bishop of Vermont.
Mile Stones in our Life Journey,—by Sam'l Osgood.
Humanity of the City,—by the Rev. E. H. Chapin.
Memoirs of the Life, Exile, and Conversations of the Emperor Napoleon,—by the Count DeLas Cases; 4 vols. 12 mo.
Party Leaders,—by Jos. G. Baldwin, author of "The Flush Times."
My Courtship and its Consequences,—by Wikoff.
The World a Workshop,—by Ewbank.
The News-boy.
Hearts-ease,—by the author of "The Heir of Redelyffe."
Later Years,—by the author of "The Old House by the River."
Wood-notes; Or, Carolina Carols: A collection of North Carolina Poetry.
Avillion, and other tales,—by the author of "Olive," "Ogilvies," &c.
For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
March 2, 1855. 29—

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

NORTH CAROLINA made Blacking, a superior article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

ACKERMON'S & PARMERSTON'S Yeast Powders a first rate and cheap article for sale by
HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

COTTON SEED OIL.—ALL PERSONS WISHing to purchase Cotton Seed Oil will please forward their orders to
ANDREW J. TERRELL.
Raleigh, Jan. 16, 1855. 17—

# Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1855. No. 41.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Baltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:
Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people. L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.
F. M. CAPEHART.
Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.
I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,
W. P. BEAMAN.
WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.
Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]
MESSRS. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.
R. R. PARKER.
Murfreesboro', Aug 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.
Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.
A. W. DARDEN.
MURFREESBORO', N. C.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.
RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.
Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.
Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.
Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.
Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.
We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

**$25 REWARD.**
RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON SATurday morning last, a negro woman named ELLEN, about five feet eight inches high, dark complexion; and had on a purple homespun dress, and had with her a copperas-checked homespun dress. I fear she may obtain a free pass, and endeavor to escape to a free State. She is 22 years of age.
A reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid for her apprehension and delivery to me, twenty miles west of Raleigh, on the Haywood road, or for lodging her in any jail, so that I get her again.
CSBORNE BOWERS.
Wake Co. Nov. 9, 1854. 101—tf.

**SAM'L. McD. TATE,**
**Galveston, Texas,**
(LATE OF MORGANTON, N. C.)
WILL ATTEND TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE of Lands and land certificates, paying taxes, &c.
Having made arrangements with an able and reliable Attorney, will attend to the perfecting of Titles to Land and collection of debts in any part of Texas.
Refer to Col. Geo. Little, Raleigh; Col. J. R. Dodge, Rockford; Hon. T. L. Clingman; R. C. Pearson, Esq., Morganton.
February 5, 1855. 22—3m.

WHITE LEAD.—4000 LBS. OF SUPERIOR White Lead in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

**W. P. ELLIOTT,**
**General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,**
**WILMINGTON, N. C.**
February 16, 1854. 24—1y1y.

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of the Wholesale purchaser. Especial attention is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.
Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| French Black Dress and Frock Coats, | $18 to 35 |
| English " " " " | 14 to 20 |
| American and German " " | 6 to 15 |

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.
Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.
Cloaks, Caledonians, Julias and Talma.
PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.
VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Barutha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.
Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Mo. ey Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.
To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Sye. and Dack st.
Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| 20 | dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.) |
| 40 | dozen French Skins, best quality, |
| 40 | " American Calf Skins, |
| 90 | " Lining and Binding Skins, |
| 10 | " Morocco Skins, |
| 800 | Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather, |
| 50 | " Band Leather, |

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SHUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Rullin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long kn as one of the most valuable in this portion of the St E. RUFFIN.
mber 23, '54. 1—swtf.

**Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.**
EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Harget and Wilmington Sts., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.
The Tract of Land contains 130 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.
In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.
Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable. G. MEREDITH.
Dec. 20 1854. 8—tf.

P. F. PESCUD,
WOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 24, 1854. 37—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can exterminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and Fancy articles in great variety, for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

HAIR BRUSHES.—The most extensive variety of Hair Brushes in this City, may be seen and bought very cheap at P. F. Pescud's DRUG STORE.

**DR. E. C. ROBINSON.**
SURGEON DENTIST,
RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE LADIES AND Gentlemen of Raleigh, that he will make a professional visit to that town about the 10th of January, and remain a few weeks.
He proposes to pay such visits three or four times every year, so that those who may desire to patronize him will be enabled to do so at stated periods.
Whole sets of Teeth put up by Atmospheric pressure, with Artificial Gums—so perfectly natural that none but a practised eye could detect them.
Rooms at the Yarbrough House. Ladies waited on at their residences, if desired.
He most respectfully refers to the undersigned gentlemen, viz: His Excellency Thomas Bragg, Hon. W. Dallas Haywood, Hon. Asa Biggs, Major Walter Gwynn, Ed. Graham Haywood, Esq., Dr. W. H. McKee, Dr. W. Hill, Dr. H. J. Macon, Warrenton, N. C.
January 10, 1855. 14—3m.
☞ Dr. E. will be absent from Raleigh for a few weeks. All orders left with Col. Yarborough will be attended to immediately on his return.

NEW CO-PARTNERSHIP.—WHITE & DAVIS have this day associated with them Mr. WHITMEL H. HARDEE, and our firm will henceforth be WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE. Conducting a *General Commission Business*, they will give prompt and faithful attention to the sale of every description of produce and merchandize, and solicit consignments of the same.
Petersburg, Va., Jan. 8, 1855. 21—6t

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.
Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.
The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum on all grades of property embraced in its operations.
The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:
DIRECTORS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| JOS. G. B. ROULHAC, | | JOHN COX, Edenton, |
| C. W. D. HUTCHINGS, | | JOSHUA BONNER, Salem, |
| JNO. R. WILLIAMS, | | J. H. POOL, Elizabeth City, |
| JOHN PRIMROSE, | | F. F. FAGAN, Plymouth, |
| H. D. TURNER, | of Raleigh. | ALEX'R MITCHELL, Newbern, |
| S. W. WHITING, | | W. N. H. SMITH, Murfreesborough, |
| T. H. SELBY, | | H. B. WILLIAMS, Charlotte, |
| GEO. MCNEILL, Fayetteville, | | JOHN B. BARRETT, Milton, |
| J. G. WRIGHT, Wilmington, | | A. T. SUMMY, Asheville. |
| JAS. E. HOYT, Washington, | | |
| JAMES SLOAN, Greensboro', | | |

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.
OFFICERS.
J. G. B. ROULHAC, *President*,
HENRY D. TURNER, *Vice-President*,
S. W. WHITING, *Treasurer*,
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary*,
JOHN H. BRYAN, *Attorney*,
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*,
S. W. WHITING, JNO. R. WILLIAMS, JOHN PRIMROSE, } *Executive Committee.*
All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary*.
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in all the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.
The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.
SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.
All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.
DIRECTORS.

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|---|---|
| CHARLES E. JOHNSON, | WM. W. HOLDEN, |
| WM. D. HAYWOOD, | WM. D. COOKE, |
| JAMES F. JORDAN, | R. H. BATTLE, |
| QUINTON BUSBEE, | WM. H. JONES, |
| H. W. HUSTED, | F. C. HILL, |
| WM. H. MCKEE, | SEATON GALES. |
| CHARLES B. ROOT. | |

OFFCERS.
DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President*,
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President*.
JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary*,
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer*,
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney*,
CHARLES E. JOHNSTON, M. D. } *Medical*
WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D. } *Board of*
RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Consultation.*
WILLIAM D. COOKE, W. W. HOLDEN, CHARLES B. ROOT, } *Executive Committee.*
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*.
For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.
Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JAMES F. JORDAN *Secretary*.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.
JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.
DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tavloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

5,200 ACRES of TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 30 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmiths shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 5½ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.
The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one-half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to
WM. A. GUYER, or
J. R. BLOSSOM,
Wilmington, N. C.
September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

**MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.**

*Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.*

NORTHERN MAIL,—(BY RAILROAD,)—
eaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
eaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACHES,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ..... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACH,)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY HORSE,)—
Leaves Friday, ..... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.
Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every description to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.
The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:
"AURRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.
"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1853. 59—

ENGINEERING.
THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
**Machinery of Every Description.**
Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.
Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.
☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

DENTISTRY.
DR. P. BABCOCK, FROM NEW YORK, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he has decided to open an office in Raleigh, and to remain permanetly

For the Standard.

## OUR CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN.

Messrs. Editors:—Soon our Congressional campaign will open, and the selected champions of different political creeds appear before the people to solicit their support for high and responsible stations. I propose as the time for holding Conventions is near, to offer a few suggestions, which may prove of some service to our party, in meeting the stubborn adversary that menaces the overthrow and destruction of the Democracy of the State. Whether the suggestions I throw out are acted upon, or disregarded, still I submit them with the view of furthering the good cause we all have at heart.

It is idle to conceal, and preposterous to deny, that we are surrounded by unpropitious circumstances, and that our success is extremely doubtful without well concentrated effort upon the nominees of our Conventions. Our organization must be thorough—no discordant elements must be permitted to jeopard our triumph, and an enthusiastic determination to win the bloodless victory of principle must animate every bosom and fire every heart. It is this which expels the gloom of doubt, revives dying ardor, and adds to hope the assurance of certainty, and tells us there is no such word as "fail" in the sternest conflict, if we are true. Can we be otherwise when dearly cherished principles are at stake? Has aught transpired since our country has been under Democratic auspices to estrange our affections from our party, and to cause us to eschew these duties, which have heretofore been so cheerfully performed? I opine not. Then should we be lukewarm and lethargic, and thus by indifference and default allow the predominance of tenets which we cannot approve, and honestly believe to be detrimental to the interests of the nation? Ought we not to adhere to these landmarks which in the darkest night of national peril, have directed our vessel of State to the haven of security and safety? Shall we cast her loose from her moorings upon a tempestuous ocean, where she may sink "where fathom line could never touch the ground," and bury beneath the ever surging sea, the hopes of millions yet unborn? Let us inflexibly sustain that creed so often tested, and never found inadequate to the most pressing exigencies of the Republic.

Is there a Democrat who scans with the eye of anxiety the "signs of the times," who does not feel the magnitude of the duty now devolving upon him? All disappointment, all chagrin, all discontent and disaffection should be immolated upon the hallowed altar of unswerving devotion to principle. The cause of the country imperatively requires the lasting interment of ill-feeling, resentment, revenge, and the attendant fruits of ungratified ambition; for that alone is the sure harbinger of success, and the precursor of long and uninterrupted rule. We are the votaries of the same faith, professing it as the honest convictions of patriotic hearts, burning with love of country, and desirous of seeing the protecting aegis of Democracy around us day and night. If we divide; if we permit our devotion to yield to the narrowness of our aspirings; then, indeed, are we faithless followers of that time-honored standard, unfurled to the breeze by revered sages and martyred heroes. Then, let by-gones be by-gones—let the hidden past cover with its dark and impenetrable veil all prejudices and local differences and internal discord, whilst we stand as in days of yore, hand in hand—an unbroken and invincible band of brothers.

Admitting then the necessity of harmonious action on the part of the Democracy, to secure a glorious triumph, it may well be considered whether our public servants have faithfully performed their duties, and merit that substantial token of approval which a generous constituency can confer. North Carolina has sent to the councils of the nation, pure patriots, and incorruptible men. They have worked diligently for the furtherance of her interests, and have reflected credit upon her blessed name. To consign them to the shades of private life (preferable though it be to the turmoil of political strife) would be a reproach and stigma upon the State. North Carolinians are grateful, and they will remember their Shaws, their Ruffins, their Ashes, and their Craiges, with a voice emphatic of approbation. We cannot believe the patriotism of the people will allow a secret opposition to defeat the true friends of the State at the approaching contest.

Without proceeding further, I would here remark, that full Conventions, at some convenient point in every District, should convene at an early day, and that every Whig and Democrat hostile to those secret plotters, bearing the *unique* cognomen of Know Nothings be invited to participate in the deliberations. Let the enemies of civil and religious freedom find stalwart men to condemn them in the ranks of both parties. Let Shaw and Ruffin, for their fearless independence, and manly courage in exposing the objects of the new-born sect, be sustained in their patriotic work, until they have successfully extirpated it from our midst.

Many Democrats have been deluded by societies professing to be the only true American organization in existence. Beware of them! The syrens by their delightful songs lured the mariners of old to destruction, and so will this organization swallow your Democracy in the vortex of whiggery. If you honestly believe in the rectitude of your cause, and would preserve uncontaminated the creed of Jefferson, enter not the doors of dimly lighted political lodges. Do you desire to draw odious lines of distinction between religious denominations, and to unfurl upon the battle-field the flag of the cross and to fight out at the point of the bayonet, the right to worship God as one pleases? Oh! if this is to be done, Carroll's "double pledge" to the death warrant of tyrants must be obliterated, for freedom exists only in name, not in reality. If naturalized citizens like the chivalrous Shields, are to be proscribed, then have we reached a point in our history, when decline and ruin commence, and when our noble American eagle,

"No more through rolling clouds will soar again."

Let us hope the dismal night, which some anticipate will come upon us, will roll away into the dawning splendor and effulgence of cloudless day. Let us hope that every American, disregarding secret societies, will only know his whole country, by following the patriotic advice of Cardinal Woolsey to Cromwell—

"Be just and fear not!
Let all the ends thou aimst at,
Be thy country's, thy God's and Truth's,
And if thou fallest, thou fallest
A blessed martyr."

Beaufort, April 7, 1855. W. V. G.

Another Disgusting Humbug.—The wonderful Barnum seems never to be satisfied. He is always covetous of more money and more infamy. One would think that with the splendid results of his successful impositions on the public, he might be content to retire to his Moorish palace near Bridgeport and live, not like a gentleman, since that were a simple impossibility, but at least in such luxury as a man of his tastes might get around him, and in ease and quiet after so many wanderings. One would also suppose that the publication of his Autobiography had secured for him a reasonable amount of disgrace, with which less ambitious men might be content. But Barnum, restless soul, is insatiable in his pursuit of the *Almighty Dollar*, and of everlasting shame. So he has projected another scheme to bring fresh crowds to the American Museum, and add new infamy to his character.

This is a monster baby show, in which are included prizes for the largest children, for twins, triplets, and other unnatural births, the subjects to be placed on exhibition with their mothers for the benefit of the illustrious showman. We are sorry to see that several respectable ladies have been humbugged into lending the sanction of their names to so abominable an enterprise. The origin of the idea was in the Programme of a Western Agricultural Society, and all that was designed was a little innocent fun, it never having been seriously contemplated that American women would place themselves and their offspring in competition with the mammoth oxen, the preternatural pigs and prize jackasses of such annual shows. But Barnum has taken it up in real earnest, and invites the assembling of a concourse of babies to be placed among the wax figures, and mummies, and mermaids, and sea-lions of his New York establishment. All that he wishes is of course to pocket an extra quantity of shillings out of the crowd that will be attracted to the Museum during the continuance of this novel and disgusting entertainment, nor does he care a *sous* for the moral spectacle it will present, nor for the sufferings which the children brought to such an exhibition must necessarily undergo. Alas for the manners of the age in which we live, when such things are tolerated in the largest city of the United States.

*Petersburg Express.*

## RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

We ask particular attention to the following law passed in the State of Virginia in 1785. The author of it was Thos. Jefferson. It is known that of all the services rendered his country by Mr. Jefferson, he personally regarded as the most important, the Declaration of Independence, the abolition of the laws of entail and primogeniture, this act of religious toleration, and the founding of the University of Virginia.

Know Nothings profess great reverence for the fathers of the Republic. How does this act of toleration, written by Jefferson, and in his opinion, one of the most benificent monuments of his fame, square with their narrow, bigotted, and unholy proscriptions.—*Lynchburg Republican.*

### CHAPTER LXXVI.

OF RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

1. The general assembly, on the sixteenth day of December, seventeen hundred and eighty-five, passed an act in the words following, to wit:

"*An act for establishing religious freedom.*

"Whereas Almighty God hath created the mind free, that all attempts to influence it by temporal punishment, or burthens, or by civil incapacitations, tend only to beget habits of hypocrisy and meanness, and are a departure from the plan of the Holy Author of our religion, who, being Lord both of body and mind, yet chose not to propagrate it by coercions on either, as was in his Almighty power to do, that the impious presumption of legislators and rulers, civil as well as ecclesiastical, who, being themselves but fallible and uninspired men, have assumed dominion over the faith of others, setting up their own opinions and modes of thinking as the only true and infallible, and as such, endeavoring to impose them on others, have established and maintained false religions over the greatest part of the world, and through all time; that to compel a man to furnish contributions of money for the propagation of opinions, which he disbelives, is sinful and tyrannical; and even the forcing him to support this or that teacher of his own religious persuasion, is depriving him of the comfortable liberty of giving his contributions to the particular pastor whose morals he would make his pattern, and whose powers he feels most persuasive to righteousness, and is withdrawing from the ministry those temporary rewards which, proceeding from an approbation of their personal conduct, are an additional incitement to earnest and unremitting labors for the instruction of mankind; that our civil rights have no dependence on our religious opinions any more than our opinions in physic or geometry; that therefore the proscribing any citizen as unworthy of the public confidence by laying upon him an incapacity of being called to offices of trust and emolument, unless he profess or renounce this or that religious opinion, is depriving him injuriously of those privileges and advantages to which, in common with his fellow-citizens, he has a natural right; that it tends only to corrupt the principles of that religion it is meant to encourage, bribing with a monopoly of wordly honors and emoluments, those who will externally profess and conform to it; that though, indeed, those are criminal who do not withstand such temptation, yet, neither are those innocent who lay the bait in their way; that to suffer the civil magistrate to intrude his powers into the field of opinion, and to restrain the profession of propagation of principles on supposition of their ill tendency, is a dangerous fallacy which at once destroys all religious liberty, because he, being of course judge of that tendency, will make his opinions the rule of judgement, and approve or condemn the sentiments of others only as they shall square with or differ from his own; that it is time enough for the rightful purposes of civil government, for its officers to interfere, when principles break out into overt acts against peace and good order; and finally, that truth is great and will prevail, if left to herself, that she is the proper and sufficient antagonist to error, and has nothing to fear from the conflict, unless by human interposition disarmed of her natural weapons, free arguments and debate; errors ceasing to be dangerous when it is permitted freely to contradict them.

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly, that no man shall be compelled to frequent or support any religious worship, place or ministry whatsoever, nor shall be enforced, restrained, molested or burthened, in his body or goods, nor shall otherwise suffer on account of his religious opinions or belief; but that all men shall be free to profess, and, by argument, to maintain their opinions in matters of religion, and that the same shall in no wise diminish, enlarge or affect their civil capacities.

"And though we well know that this assembly, elected by the people for the ordinary purposes of legislation only, have no power to restrain the acts of succeeding assemblies constituted with powers equal to our own, and that, therefore, to declare, this act to be irrevocable, would be of no effect in law; yet we are free to declare, and do declare, that the rights hereby asserted are of the natural rights of mankind; and that if any act shall be hereafter passed to repeal the present, or to narrow its operation, such act will be an infringement of natural right."

2. The general assembly doth now again declare that the rights asserted in the said act are of the natural rights of mankind.

New York Millionaries.—A correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, writing from New York, says:

I referred to the biography of the wealthy citizens of New York at the time it was serially appearing. It has been made into a readable, but not very reliable book. In it three hundred and fourteen are put down at one hundred thousand. Two hundred and five have attained the rank of one hundred and fifty thousand. One hundred and fifty-nine enjoy the distinction of two hundred thousand. Seventy-nine have risen to the height of a million. Seventy-five have reached the grade of three hundred thousand. Eighteen have the rare felicity of three hundred and fifty thousand. Thirty-seven have won the commoner glories of four hundred thousand. Three individuals only have paused at four hundred and fifty thousand; while seventy-three have pressed forward to the grandeurs of half a million. Twenty-four have proceeded to six hundred thousand; five to seven hundred thousand; twenty-five to eight hundred thousand; and sixteen have attained the giddy height of one million. Five have gone on to a million and a half; six to two millions; one to three millions; two to four millions; one to five millions; and one stands, solitary and alone, on the pinnacle of six millions.

William B. Astor is our richest man; he inherited his wealth. Stephen Whitney, five millions, owes his fortune to speculations in cotton and the rise in real estate. W. H. Aspinwall, four millions, came of a rich family, and gained vast increase of wealth in the shipping business. James Lenox, three millions, which he inherited. The late Peter Harmony, two millions, came to this city as a cabin boy, and grew rich by commerce. The Lorillards, two millions, came from France poor, and made their huge fortune in the snuff and tobacco business. The late Anson G. Phelps, two millions, learned the trade of a tinner, and made a fortune in iron and copper. Alexander T. Stewart, two millions, now of the Dry Goods Palace, began business in a little fancy store. Of those who are put down at a million and a half; George Law, began life as a farm laborer; Cornelius Vanderbilt, as a boatman; John Lafarge, as steward to Joseph Bonapart. Of the millionaries; James Chesterman, began life as a journeyman tailor; Peter Cooper, as a glue maker.

Of the ten hundred and sixty persons mentioned in the book, at least eight hundred began their career as clerks or manual laborers.

The pill and patent medicine dealers show to great advantage in this volume. Brandeth figures up at three hundred and fifty thousand. Sarsaparilla P. Townsend was an honest carpenter once; he is now worth three hundred thousand dollars. Moffat, he of the Phœnix Bitters, is put down at half a million. Pease, who once sold ginger beer, and afterwards took to hoarhound candy; achieved the moderate fortune of a hundred and fifty thousand.

Strange to relate, there are some names in this work of interest to literary men. Geo. Bancroft, Henry James, Professor Anthon, Thomas McElrath and Dr. Francis are each stated to possess a hundred thousand dollars. Edwin Forrest is rated at a quarter of a million; so is Sidney E. Morse, of the N. York Observer. William Niblo, it appears, has four hundred thousand dollars; and Dr. Mott, two hundred thousand. Barnum is put down at eight hundred thousand; Bennett at one hundred and fifty thousand. But perhaps the most remarkable statement of all is, that Mrs. Okill, of New York, has made a quarter of a million dollars by keeping school!

For the Standard.

## HEIGHTS OF MOUNTAINS.

"Mount Hood, in Oregon, has now been ascertained, by actual measurement, to be full eighteen thousand three hundred and sixty-one feet high.—This is the highest peak on the American continent and one of the highest in the world.

*New York (country) paper.*

The Editors of the North Carolina Standard will please advise their New York contemporary that this is a *mistake*—one of those *oversights*, at least—which a careful Editor (and *all* Editors should be careful of their facts) ought ever to avoid. The "American continent" extends from Kampskatta to Cape Horn. Now the Historian Prescott, in speaking of the colossal range of the Cordilleras of the Andes in Mexico, says that "across this mountain rampart a chain of volcanic hills stretches, in a westerly direction, of still more stupendous dimensions, forming indeed some of the *highest land on the globe.*" Among the loftiest peaks in Mexico, *Orizaba* is believed to exceed Mount Hood in its attitude.

And in South America proper, there are some half dozen mountains of greater height than that in Oregon. Among them are—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chimborazo, in Ecuador, | | 21,441 feet. |
| Descabesado, in Chili, | say | 20,000 " |
| Cayambe Urcu, in Ecuador, | | 19,386 " |
| Antisana, | do | 19,149 " |
| Cotopaxi, | do | 18,981 " |

"*Cotopaxi*" is in full view from Quito, and is, without doubt, the most noted volcanic mountain on the American continent, as it is the highest peak of *that class* in the world. The City of Latacunga has been *eight times* destroyed by its irruptions. And although the present town is twelve leagues distant, it sustained heavy damage from the last great irruption in the month of September. One peculiarity attending Cotopaxi, is the discharge of immense volumes of brackish water, (supposed to be thrown up by subterraneous ducts from the sea, 80 miles or so distant) along with lava, rock, &c. The lower portion of the adjacent country, for leagues in extent, was flooded with these discharges in September last, carrying away bridges of solid stone masonry. An acquaintance of mine, who was in Latacunga at the time, said he picked up a piece of volcanic rock which had been borne that far in the torrent of matter, (12 leagues) but found it still too hot to handle.

A SOJOURNER.

Quito, 17th January, 1855.

For the Standard.

*Extract from a Speech delivered by the Hon. Abraham W. Venable in the House of Representatives, on the third of January*, 1853.

"None can be ignorant that the true cause which makes Cuba desirable is the fact that it is cultivated by slave labor, which alone gives value to agricultural pursuits in tropical countries. Would not the instincts of self-preservation as well as determination to render valueless possessions forcibly wrested from the dominion of Spain cause them to liberate the slaves of Cuba in order to arrest the spirit of aggression by foreign adventurers? Should this be done, of what value would the possession be to the South? What a nuisance would be established upon our coast! *If liberated by the Queen and Cortes there is, nor neither ought there to be any legislative power to make them slaves again. I could never vote to enslave any man who had ever possessed a right to liberty according to the laws of the Government in which he lived.*"

A True and Striking Picture.—The Washington Sentinel publishes the following as being in substance the conclusion of Senator S. A. Douglas' powerful speech in Richmond, Va. It is a happy and forcible application of an interesting incident to the *awful* swearing done by the Know-Nothings:

"In conclusion, my friends, if any of you, under false allurements, have, at an unlucky hour, entered the Know-Nothing Council and assumed its obligations, let me conjure you, as you revere the Constitution and love the Union, instantly to withdraw your allegiance from a Council whose forms of proceeding and principles of political action are inconsistent with your paramount duty to your country. Let no false scruples in regard to the binding obligations of unlawful oaths—no timid dread of the resentments of idle, illiberal, and unworthy associates, impel you forward in a line of conduct which your consciences cannot approve. Take warning from the fatal example of Herod, as recorded in the Holy Scriptures. That monarch, we are told, in the plenitude of his power and his pride, at a feast in honor of his birth day, became enamored with the charms and dancing of the daughter of his wife by her first husband. In the fullness of his heart, and the delirium of his passions, he said to the damsel: 'Ask of me whatsoever you may choose, and it shall be given unto you, even to the extent of one-half of my kingdom.' And as an evidence of his sincerity and devotion, he affirmed his promise by an oath as solemn and terrible as was ever administered in a Know Nothing Council.

"The damsel, after consulting her mother, said to Herod, 'I will that you give me, by and by, the head of John the Baptist in a charger.' Herod was exceedingly sorry, for he feared and loved John, and knew him to be a true and holy man.

'My oath! my oath!' he exclaimed, and in obedience to that unlawful oath he directed the executioner to bring the head of John the Baptist in a charger, and give it to the damsel, who immediatly presented it to her mother in atonement of the mortal offence of having said that her marriage to the brother of her husband was unlawful. Let the example of Herod be a warning to all men how they violate their consciences in obedience to unlawful oaths. Are you prepared, my friends, at the bidding of a Know-Nothing Council, to become the executioners of that great party with whose organization you were born, and whose principles you vindicate? Are you prepared to become the instruments of a secret cabal to bring in the heads of the Democratic party in a charger, and to present them to this dancing Know-Nothing mistress, that she in turn may present them to her mother federalism, in atonement for the unavenged injuries which, in former days, the Jeffersonian Democracy have inflicted upon her pride and honor? Better had it been for Herod, yea, a thousand times better for his fame in this world, and for his salvation in the other, had he acted in obedience to his own conscience by recalling his unlawful oath, and preserving the life of the holy man whom he feared and loved! Better for you, yea, a thousand told better for your own reputation and honor, for your children and your country, that you should act in obedience to your own conscientious sense of justice and right—that you should instantly withdraw your allegiance from these Know-Nothing councils, and prove your fidelity to those principles for which you cherish a hereditary reverence—fidelity to that political organization whose triumphs constitute the chief renown of this glorious Old Dominion that gave you birth!"

Mr. B. D. Ragsdale has found on the plantation of T. M. Boulware, in Chester district, a rock resembling a Head Stone, and bearing date of 1616 and as that was some time before this State and North Carolina were settled, I have concluded to let you know of the circumstances, and see, if in the number of your readers, there is one who can account for it. That the figures were made at that date, I have very little doubt, as there is something peculiar in their formation which is after the style of ancient dates. The first grant made to Carolina, was in the reign of Charles the first, in 1630, to Sir Robert Heath, but it seems that he made no settlements, and afterwards his patent was declared void. The next grant was to Edward, Earl of Clarendon, in the reign of Charles II, in 1668, which was some time after the date on the stone.

It may have been done by some of the Virginia settlers who were roving through the country. Two years before the date on the stone, the Virginia colony was massacred by the Indians, and as the Indians collected from all parts of the country, it might be possible that some of the English made their escape in that direction, and put themselves under the protection of the Catawbas, they being rather friendly than otherwise, to the whites; or it may be the grave of some Spaniards who had settled in Florida, as the Carolinas was considered at one time to be a part of Virginia and Florida, and the Florida part was claimed by the Spaniards. It it also supposed that Carolina was the first settled place in America by the Europeans. It is thought to have been selected by the celebrated Coligni, as a place of refuge for the Calvinists, when they were persecuted in the reign of Charles the Ninth of France.—*Chester Standard.*

Last Words of Nicholas about the United States, England and France.—The N. O. Bee publishes the following passage from a letter addressed to an eminent foreigner, now in that city, by a Russian friend, residing in St. Petersburg. The Bee says it may be regarded as entirely authentic. The views of the dying Czar, in regard to America and the future of England and France, will not fail to arrest the attention of the reader.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 1855.—Before my letter reaches you, you will probably have received intelligence of a loss that will spread a gloomy veil over all Russia; for the death of such a man is a blow that not only strikes his own country, but resounds from the shores of the whole world. In my last letter I did not dare openly declare what we were expecting from day to day, for we were unwilling to accustom our hearts to an idea which our minds were incapable of conceiving. The last days of our Czar are a whole century in the history of Russia, and will never be forgotten by those who witnessed them. Do not imagine that he was exasperated with his foes. Quite the contrary! Impartially, like a prophet, he gazed upon the present situation of the different European powers, and predicted the future with the accuracy of one who looks far beyond the present.

"England," said he, "has reached her culminating point either for life or death. There is no middle path for her to pursue. One thing alone may save her, and that is a free confession, not only by the government, but by the whole aristocracy, made to the people, that they have been absurd from first to last, that the Crown is unable any longer to maintain its power, and that the people must rise and unite together as one man, to save the honor and preserve the independence of the country. A candid acknowledgment of the truth may even now save England, if her corrupt aristocracy can be brought to the stool of confession. France, on the contrary, can maintain herself only by falsehood and deception. The Emperor may proclaim to his subjects that he governs and influences the affairs of all Europe, and not a shot can be fired without his permission, and that France is the first power in Europe; but a single shock, one speech of a demagogue, may overthrow him and darken the star of Napoleon forever. I have offered him my hand, the hand of reconciliation, but he has refused it. He wishes to avenge Moscow upon me, and St. Helena upon England. Short sighted man, who seeks to avenge the sins of the fathers upon their children! As for Germany, Austria and Prussia, they would not now exist, if I had not saved them, when they crouched at my feet six years ago; they think to strengthen themselves in the mighty struggle between the other nations of Europe. But they never have been and never will be more than seconday powers, satraps holding authority by the clemency of my House, or by permission of the Western Powers. Yet one consolation is left to me in the midst of all this ingratitude and villainy, and that is the silent sympathy of that high hearted people on the other side of the Atlantic, the only hearts in which I hear an echo of my struggles against united Europe. Never have I forgotten the smallest kindness shown to me by the least of my subjects; let my children never forget what we owe to America, and if ever an hour of danger darkens around the Union, let her find a faithful ally in my family."

These words may be of interest to you, my friend, because you are now living amongst the Americans; and I mention them, knowing that your sympathies have bound you to a foreign land nearly half a century. One learns to recognize his true friends in the hour of danger, and you may rely upon it, that as long as a Romanoff sits on Russia's throne, the American States will never need a friend.

The above, (says the Bee) is a faithful and almost literal translation from the letter, which is written in German, by one of the nobles of Courland, residing in St. Petersburg. From the source whence we received it, we have no hesitation in guarantying its authenticity.

Irish Potatoes.—The culture of this standard vegetable is beginning to be appreciated at the South. Hitherto it has been supposed to be only adapted to cold climates, and by many thought to be a native of a cold climate. History shows its origin in South America, and Northern culture first brought it to edible notice. But by judicious management, it produces even better here than in colder latitudes. The first crop should be planted this, and the next month. We have often given our method of planting under straw, and from many years of experience, will give some additional hints. We find that where potatoes are planted thus early under straw, from the wamth and moisture below, they shoot quickly, and, the straw being a non-conductor, the tops are very liable to be cut off by frost in March, or even in April. To obviate this, the straw should be well decomposed, or if fresh straw is used, plant the same as usual, and cover the whole straw with a thin coating of earth; this will prevent the liability of the tops to be frost bitten, cause the straw to decompose quicker, and give an astonishing yield of large mealy potatoes. Leaves from the woods will answer all the purposes of straw. Don't be afraid of covering too deep; pile on the straw and leaves two feet deep, and the tops will come through. It is not like covering them with earth that deep, for the tuber is not beyond the influence of light and air, and moisture will be generated, and be retained by the decomposing vegetable substance. In the vicinity of tan yards, tan bark may be used in mulening potatoes. First, plant the potatoes quite shallow, in mellow, rich earth, and cover the whole surface, six inches deep, with tan bark. Sawdust, may also be used in the same manner. The only objectioon to using bark and sawdust is, that they are so slow of decomposition, that they unfit the ground for any other crop; whereas the ground covered with straw or leaves, is increased in fertility for any crop that may be planted afterwards.

When in Mobile, last season, we learned from a gentleman a very successful method of raising potatoes. This gentleman lived on the river near the bay, where large quantities of drift wood and trash had been accumulating from the floods. He dug deep trenches and filled them up with the rotten wood; in these, he planted the potatoes, and covered over with the trash, composed of leaves, weeds, &c. The crop of tubers was enormous, and of the very best quality. All of our readers may not have the means of planting in this manner. But there is many a *trash pile*, with a 'gold mine under.'

If seed potatoes be an object, we would advise to cut the tubers once in two; cut them at least ten days before planting, and spread them where the wounds will heal. Next month will be time enough to plant potatoes in the ground without mulching. The hill system should be abandoned in this climate; it originated where they wanted to give all the heat possible. We want to keep them as cool as possible. Consequently manure the ground with well rotted manure, turn it deeply under, making the soil very mellow, and plant the potatoes in the drills, leaving the whole surface of the ground perfectly level. When the droughts of June come on, the tubers will be mealy and good; when those planted in hills and ridges will be watery and worthless. Remember, whatever manures are applied to Irish potatoes should be cool. *Soil of the South.*

The Reign of Art.—In this wonderful age, Art lays her master touches on almost everything. The ceilings over us and the carpets we tread on, are hallowed by Art. Art winds the railway through the mountains and the mud: makes her machines of wood and iron, to act as if with knowledge, and annihilates space with lightning tamed down to the tutelage of a boy. Nothing is too lofty for her touch and nothing too humble. A new proof of this old conviction, has just fallen under our notice, in the shape of a Cathartic Pill, from the Laboratory of that world renowned Chemist, Dr. J. C. Ayer.

If we understand the subject, he has carried that article to the farthest perfection of which it is able. Instead of employing drugs in its composition, as we had always thought the necessary and only way, he has with consummate skill extracted the *virtues* of the medicines to be employed and combined them alone in their purity together. The composition is then mixed and rolled by machinery and steam power, into a speroid pill which is wrapped in an envelope of gelatine, for protection from the effects of weather or time, and then thickly coated with sugar, to serve as its passport over the palate. Notwithstanding all this labored perfection they are offered to the Public at less then one cent each. However humble the department, we think this may be safely characterized as the consummation of Art in its line. *Morning News, Balt.*

## CLOTHING AND CLOTHING MATERIALS

Navy Department,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, April 2, 1855.

Sealed proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Navy Clothing and Clothing Materials," will be received at this office until 3 o'clock, p. m., on the 1st day of May next, for furnishing and delivering, (on receiving sixty days' notice,) at each or either of the navy-yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, or Gosport, Virginia, the quantities below mentioned of any or all of the following-named articles of navy clothing and clothing materials, and such further quantities of the same as may be ordered by the chief of this bureau, or by the commandants of the said navy-yards, respectively, during the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of July next, and ending on the 30th day of June, 1856, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pea-jackets, made of blue pilot cloth | 2,000 |
| Round jackets, made of blue cloth | 3,000 |
| Trowsers, made of blue cloth | 3,500 |
| Blue flannel overshirts | 5,000 |
| Blue flannel undershirts | 5,000 |
| Blue flannel drawers | 5,000 |
| Blue flannel jumpers | 3,000 |
| Blue flannel, in the piece | yards 50,000 |
| Barnsley sheeting frocks | 2,000 |
| Canvas duck trousers | 2,000 |
| Barnsley sheeting, in the piece | yards 15,000 |
| Canvas duck, in the piece | yards 5,000 |
| Blue cloth caps | 4,000 |
| Calf-skin shoes | pairs 4,000 |
| Kip-skin shoes, high cut | pairs 4,000 |
| Woolen socks, Nos. 1 and 2 | pairs 8,000 |
| Mattresses, (with two covers each) | 2,000 |
| Nankin, blue | yards 8,000 |
| Blankets | 3,000 |
| Black silk handkerchief | 5,000 |
| Blue satinet trowsers | 3,000 |
| Blue satinet, in the piece | yards 5,000 |

The cloth for the pea jackets shall be twilled pilot cloth of American manufacture, pure indigo blue, wool-dyed. It shall be 54 inches wide, and weigh 26 ounces per yard. It shall have a list on each edge composed of 24 white threads, of all wool. All pieces weighing less than 25 ounces per yard will be rejected; and each bale of about 300 yards must average 26 ounces per yard.

The cloth for round jackets, blue cloth trowsers, and blue caps shall be twilled, all wool, of American manufacture, and pure indigo blue, wool-dyed. It shall have a list on each edge composed of 24 white threads, of all wool. All pieces under 17½ ounces per yard will be rejected; and each bale of about 300 yards must average 18 ounces per yard.

The satinet must be American manufactured, 27 inches wide inside of list, which list must consist of not less than twelve white woolen threads on each edge of the cloth, woven in the whole length of the piece; must weigh not less than 9½ ounces per yard, to contain in each piece about 28 yards; the warp must be cotton, pure indigo blue, yarn-dyed; and the filling wool, pure indigo blue, wool-dyed. Each bale of 400 yards shall average nine and a half ounces to the yard, and no piece shall be below nine and a quarter ounces to the yard. The satinet trowsers must be made of material like the above.

The flannel must be all wool, American manufactured, wool-dyed, pure indigo blue, and twilled; must be in pieces of 50 yards in length, 27 inches wide, weighing 5 ounces per yard, with a list on each edge of 4 white woolen threads woven in the whole length of the piece. To be packed in bales of 10 pieces, the pieces to be rolled separately *without* cloth boards. Each bale to contain 500 yards and 150½ pounds flannel. No piece to have a less average weight than 4 8-10 ounces per yard.

The overshirts, undershirts, drawers, and jumpers must be made of flannel like the above.

The Barnsley sheeting must be free from cotton, 80 inches in width; weight, twelve ounces 31-100 per yard; texture, 4 by 4 to 1-16 inch.

The canvas duck must be free from cotton, 27 inches in width, and about 36 yards in the piece, double thread, warp and filling. Weight eight ounces 23-100 per yard. Texture 9 by 10 to ¼ inch.

The shoes must be stamped with the contractor's name, number of shoe, and year when made; the sizes to be in the following proportion for each 50 pairs, unless otherwise ordered, viz: 4 of No. 5, 9 of No. 6, 12 of No. 7, 12 of No 8, 9 of No. 9, 3 of No. 10, 1 of No. 11.

They are to conform in all respects to the samples at the yards, and to be delivered in good strong boxes, 50 pairs in each. The name of the contractor, contents, and the year when made, marked on each box.

The calf-skin and the kip-skin shoes to be packed in separate boxes.

The woolen socks must be woven or knit, and conform to sample.

The mattresses must weigh 10 pounds, including ticking, which is to be cut 6 feet in length and 31 inches wide. The covers must measure 71 inches in length and 29 inches in width. The hair, ticking, and covers must conform to samples.

The nankin must be the best blue American nankin, 26 inches wide, texture 5 threads by 4 threads to the 16th of an inch, dyed with pure *Bengal indigo.*

The blankets must weigh six pounds per pair, and measure 58 by 78 inches each. A bale of 50 pairs must weigh 300 pounds, and no pair shall weigh less than 5 pounds 13 ounces. They must be of American manufacture, made of clean wool, and each blanket must be marked "U. S. Navy."

The black silk handkerchiefs must be 31½ by 31½ inches, and weigh 1 ounce and 12 grains Troy; texture 14 by 28 to ⅛ inch.

A schedule of the three sizes for each 100 pieces of made-up clothing will be found with the samples at the respective yards; and all the above articles, including the necessary buttons, rings, &c., are to be fully equal in the quality, texture, color, weight, and finish of material, and conform in pattern, sizes, and workmanship to said samples.

The number or quantity which will be required of each of the foregoing articles cannot be precisely stated. It will not be less, however, than the quantity specified in the foregoing list. The contracts will, therefore, be made for the quantity of each article so specified, and for such further quantity as the bureau may require. *The price must be uniform at all the stations.*

All the above articles must be subject to such inspection at the place of delivery as the chief of this bureau may direct; and no article will be received that is not fully equal to the sample in every respect, and which does not conform to the stipulations and provisions of the contract to be made.

The whole must be delivered at the risk and expense of the contractor. Each box and bale to be marked with the contractor's name. The inspecting officers to be appointed by the Navy Department.

The offers must distinguish the prices for each article mentioned, and must be calculated to cover every expense attending the fulfilment of the contract, including the necessary buttons.

In case of failure on the part of the contractors to deliver the several articles which may be ordered from them, in proper time and of proper quality, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to purchase or direct purchases to be made of what may be required to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy-yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the respective contracts will be required, and ten per centum will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; and ninety per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after triplicate bills, duly authenticated, shall have been presented to him.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the bureau within five days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846–'47, approved 10th August 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the navy agent, district attorney, or the collector of the customs.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, Pensacola, and at this bureau.

The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of articles required, as, in the inspection before reception, a just but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the samples and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particularly directed to the annexed joint resolution, in addition to the act of the 10th August, 1846.

*Extract from the act of Congress approved Aug. 10, 1846.*

"Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act every proposal for naval supplies invited by the Secretary of the Navy, under the proviso to the general appropriation bill for the navy, approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-three, shall be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bids be accepted, enter into an obligation, in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. No proposal shall be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. If after the acceptance of a proposal and a notification thereof to the bidder or bidders, he or they shall fail to enter into an obligation within the time prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties for furnishing the supplies, then the Secretary of the Navy shall proceed to contract with some other person or persons for furnishing the said supplies, and shall forthwith cause the difference between the amount contained in the proposal so guarantied and the amount for which he may have contracted for furnishing the said supplies for the whole period of the proposal to be charged up against said bidder or bidders, and his or their guarantor or guarantors; and the same may be immediately recovered by the United States, for the use of the Navy Department, in an action of debt against either or all of said persons."

[Public, No. 7.]

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to bids for provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy may be rejected, at the option of the department, if made by one who is not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered; that the bids of all persons who may have failed to comply with the conditions of any contracts they may have previously entered into with the United States shall, at the option of the department, be rejected; that if more than one bid be offered for the supply of an article on account of any one party, either in his own name, or in the name of his partner, clerk, or any other person, the whole of such bids shall be rejected at the option of the department; and that co-partners of any firm shall not be received as sureties for each other; and that, whenever it may be deemed necessary, for the interest of the government and the health of the crews of the United States vessels, to procure particular brands of flour which are known to keep best on distant stations, the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Navy, be, and hereby is, authorized to procure the same on the best terms, in market overt."

Approved 27th March, 1854.

April 10, 1855. 1069—law4w.


## THE WORLD

# The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1855.


## MASSACHUSETTS BIGOTRY.

We gave, in our last, from the Boston Advertiser and the New York Herald, some account of the recent visit of inspection by the Know Nothing Committee of the Legislature of Massachusetts to the Catholic Boarding School, at Roxbury, near Boston. It appears that the Editors of the Advertiser have been summoned before the Legislature to give an account of themselves—in other words, to state on oath what they know about the matter. They declare, in their issue of the 5th, that they can prove their statement of the affair to be true in every essential particular. They close their second article on the subject as follows:

"In a small chamber in the house, one of the boarders, a young lady, whose parents, we believe, reside in the island of Cuba, but who is herself an American by birth, speaking English perfectly, lay in her bed ill. During the day the sister superior had been applying leeches to this sufferer, and the disagreeable operation was scarcely concluded when the omnibuses drove up and the numerous party alighted. The advent of this masculine band caused great terror in the school-room: the children literally screamed with fright. The superior's first care was to pacify them and calm their fears; and next, recollecting what effect this noise and the unexpected arrival must have upon her young patient up stairs, the superior proceeded to her chamber and bid her not be frightened—warned her that she might be disturbed, and advised her to appear to be asleep.

On receiving the party in the parlor below, the sister superior informed them that one of her pupils was ill, lying abed in her chamber, and requested them to make as little noise as possible in approaching that part of the house. We need not tell our readers how gentlemen of ordinary refinement and dignity would have behaved in such a case: our business is to tell what these visiters did. On reaching the chamber where the girl lay, the superior stated the fact. Did the "gentlemen" shrink back? No, they pressed forward. One, it is believed, actually entered the room, and at all events several approached within twelve inches of the bedside. The chamber is scarcely larger than a closet; the bedstead is a small iron structure, and is placed close to the door; so that the inquisitors, without actually crossing the threshold, could carry their presence into its privacy.

What were the feelings of that weak and suffering girl as these rude men hung over her, we shall not attempt to describe. They were not content with the view obtained by the ordinary door. She saw two men's heads peering into the room by another door, which was open, at the foot of the bed. To obtain this view these two "gentleman" must have leaned over another bed which stands across the open door-way in an adjoining room. We trust their curiosity was gratified.

There is no doubt whatever of the facts about this matter. We heard them first indirectly from one of the supernumerary visiters. We have since made inquiry, and we have unquestionable and direct evidence. Further than this, we have seen the young lady herself, a girl of twelve or thirteen years of age. She has now happily recovered her health and her spirits, and we have heard from her own lips, the simple story of her trial. Nobody could look in the frank, open face of that young girl, as timid and blushing, but with entire self-possession, she answered the questions put her, and doubt one word of the story—and he must be possessed of an effrontery of which we trust the inquisitors have the monopoly in Massachusetts, not to burn with indignation to think that such things are not only told, but have actually happened. For ourselves, we confess that we were half abashed at the task we had undertaken—*infandum jubere renovare dolorem*—when we found ourselves only hearing the brief tale of what those men did.

Is there a mother in Massachusetts who can read this recital without a shudder, recollecting that the Legislature possesses precisely as much (and precisely as little) power to authorize such an invasion of her daughter's sick chamber, in any house in the State? But we are ashamed to place the disgrace of the affair to the account of want of authority. Where was the courtsey, where was the decency, where was the humanity of these men? Suppose the illness of the girl had been more critical than it was—suppose the superior had not been able to warn her of the approach of the band of inquisitors—who will answer for the result or defend the proceeding? Truly, now at least, and in Massachusetts, "the age of chivalry is gone." A modern Burke might even utter a more bitter lament. Chivalry has gone, and decency, and humanity."

We are not the advocates of either monasteries or nunneries; and, being a Protestant both by education and deliberate conviction of the truth and soundness of Protestantism, we should not, under any circumstances, send a child or a ward of ours to a Catholic School; yet this is one thing, and the rights which religious denominations are entitled to under the Consitution and the laws, is another. The Constitution of the United States declares that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof"; and that "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized." The Constitution of Massachusetts contains provisions substantially to the same effect. No "oath or affirmation" was had in this case. There had been no information according to the forms of law—no presentment or indictment. If Massachusetts can act thus, North Carolina can also; and if the Catholic schools can thus be searched, under bare imputation or suspicion of crime, Protestant schools can be subjected to similar searches and examinations. Who, then, under such a system of legislative espionage, would be safe from intrusion, from impertinent curiosity, from injury and mortification as the result of suspicion or imputation of misconduct or crime? We said there had been no "oath" taken in this matter—we were mistaken—these very Know Nothings had bound themselves by the most awful obligations to proscribe, and persecute, and vex these very Catholics. It was a part of their business. *They* had sworn to do it; and not only this, but to regard the countrymen of Emmett, and DeKalb, and Layfayette as unfit to hold office in this free land!

"So Cromwell, with deep oaths and vows,
Swore all the Commons out o' the House."

The Cavaliers goaded, and rowelled, and worried the saints; and the saints or Roundheads, in turn, persecuted, searched out, and punished the Cavaliers. It is the old story of religious strifes and hatreds. "I come not," said the Redeemer of mankind himself, "to bring peace, but a sword"—not that his kingdom was not one of peace and good-will, but because of the wickedness of the human heart. If pure religious truth be not now upon the earth, and even among the people of Massachusetts, it will never descend from the skies. It can neither be made nor unmade. Men have had it in its fullest and most saving revelations for eighteen hundred years—had it, and disregarded it, and perverted it, and wrested it to purposes of wrath and vengeance; and so it will be until its Great Author shall be pleased to ordain otherwise. We hear too much about sectarian doctrines—too much about peril here, and damnation there, on account of forms of worship and shades of belief; and too little about purity of intent, no matter what the forms or the name may be, and of faith in the Great Source of creation and redemption. *Purity of intent, purity of life, and faith*—how do we see these things illustrated by these Know Nothing champions of Protestantism? "Deal justly, love mercy, and walk humbly before God." Are we to take these men as patterns in this respect? "Pure religion and undefiled, before God, the Father, is to visit the widow and the fatherless in their affliction, and to keep ourselves unspotted from the world." Who does that? Is there a man among ye who can "throw the first stone"? Did these Committeemen bethink themselves to go down into the abodes of wretchedness in Boston?—did they visit, with messages and deeds of kindness, their colored friends, the free negroes, who are starving and shivering within a few rods of them?—did they remember the priest and the Levite, who passed by in their pride, and the poor Samaritan, who bound up the wounds of the stranger by the wayside?—did they enter the factories in their own State, where so many thousands of pale girls toil for twelve long hours each day in the hot air, for no more than will barely support them, and deliver words of encouragement and hope?—did they remember that their ancestors dared the dangers of the stormy main, and encountered a savage foe, and underwent separation from home, and friends, and kindred, and incurred privations and sufferings untold, to establish on that very spot that liberty of conscience, and those great principles of personal right which they were engaged in violating? Just imagine Carver, and Bradford, and Standish, and Winthrop making a descent, in omnibusses, armed with the power of the State, on an ordinary school—a school kept by feeble women for the education of little girls! Good God!—is *that* Massachusetts? *No*—it is a base counterfeit; new men have got in, Webster is dead, and Everett, and Choate, and Loring, and other great spirits have been silenced. The "Rump Parliament" exists again under Know Nothing auspices, and like John Randolph's mackerel by moonlight, "it stinks and shines, and shines and stinks." Every gale from Boston brings to us the stench. The odour is that of a compound of brass, bigotry, witch-burning, of three cent pieces heated, and of real Guinea negro. This is "Sam." He looks as if he had been on an egg-sucking expedition, instead of at a nunnery. His bowels of compassion for the poor "foreigners" and Catholics are so moved that he fairly grins with woe. In the agony of his prayers and tears, uttered and shed in the cause of Protestanism, he has absolutely forgotten his tobacco and his rum. Poor, dear fellow!—when the pious paroxysm passes, he shall enjoy both in double measure.

But seriously, hear Daniel Webster! We quote from his great discourse, delivered at Plymouth Rock, Dec. 1820:

"*The principle of religious toleration, to which the world has come so slowly, is at once the most just and the most wise of all principles.*"

Again he says:

"Thanks be to God, *that this spot was honored as the asylum of religious liberty.* May its standard, reared here, remain forever!—May it rise up as high as heaven, till its banner shall fan the air of both continents, and wave as a glorious ensign of peace and security to the nations!"

Glorious, great-hearted, tolerant, largely-enlightened, far-seeing man! Daniel Webster speaks from the grave; and if now living, even he would have to search for words in which to embody his contempt and scorn for the poor vermin who have crawled into the high places which he once honored and adorned.

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☞ Read the following from the New York Herald, one of the organs of the Know Nothing organization:

"THE SCHOOL QUESTION IN MASSACHUSETTS—NO OBJECTION ON ACCOUNT OF COLOR.—There appears to be some prospect of the passage, by the new American party of the Massachusetts Legislature, of a law providing for the admission into the common school of children of the Africa race on a footing of equality with the descendants of the orginal Puritans. This may do for Massachusetts, perhaps; but it strikes us that it is a poor expedient of aid and comfort to the new American party in Virginia. If the Know Nothings of the North choose to admit white, black and yellow children upon the common level of equality into their public schools, the Know Nothings of the South must secede from them, or be disbanded. No party in the South can co-operate with any party in the North which attempts to enforce, socially or politically, this ultra-abolition doctrine of amlagamation. Of late we have been puzzled to guess, and should like to know, what are the national principles of this new American party in Massachusetts? They hold the Legislature with scarcely an opposing voice against them in either house. What is the meaning of this new bill, consulting it in reference to the campaign of 1856? Is it a sectional or a national movement? a measure of peace or agitation? conservative or abolition? We should like to know."

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MR. KERR.—The Milton Chronicle is evidently concerned at Mr. Kerr's recent speeech at Yanceyville. That paper says:

"Fearing that we might misrepresent Mr. Kerr, we shall not attempt to give an account of his speech. We will remark however that he came down on "Sam" like a thousand of brick. "Samival" has slipped a note under our sanctum door in which he requests us to say that he has often heard it thunder, because he rides in the "storm." He thanks Mr. Kerr for entertaining some notions compatible with the views of the Americans, and is not disposed to fall out with him for not approving his ("Sam's") sentiments in toto. With regard to how he'll vote, is best known to himself."

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THE DISTRICT CONVENTION.—Bear in mind that the Democratic Convention for this District, to nominate a candidate for Congress, will be held at Franklinton, Franklin County, immediately on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, *on Wednesday next, the 18th instant.* Let every delegate who can make it at all convenient to do so, attend the Canvention. Ample accommodations, we do not doubt, will be provided for delegates by the people of the town and the surrounding neighborhood.

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The Whigs of Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia have abandoned their organization as a party, and are uniting generally in the support of Know Nothing candidates. Does not that prove that Know Nothingism is Whiggery under a new name?

## CHOICE EXTRACTS.

It is but seldom that we have an opportunity of presenting to our City readers as choice extracts as those we give below from the Corporation Proceedings of April 7, as published by authority, at the impressively low price of thirty dollars per annum and no questions asked, in that luminous and lugubrious concern, the Raleigh Star. We begin with the ordinance concerning eating-houses, by which it appears that those of our citizens who are afflicted with a desire to eat, are to be taxed—that is, the eating-houses are to be taxed, and per consequence, as the consumer always pays the tariff, the burthen for wagging jaws, by City permission, will fall at last upon the persons troubled as aforesaid with eating propensities:

"*Be it ordained by the Board of Commissioners of the City of Raleigh*, that all persons opening Restaurants or Eating Houses (not Hotels) in this City, shall pay to the City Constable twenty-five dollars, within ten days after opening the same; and in case of failure to comply with this Ordinance, a double tax of fifty dollars shall be imposed, in default thereof, after being notified by the City Constable; and it shall be the duty of the City Constable to give the above required notice to the keeper or owner of each and every said Restaurant or Eating House.

*Be it further ordained*, that the opening or keeping of such house or houses, for any portion of the year, shall be liable to the full tax above laid.

*Be it further ordained*, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to authorize the retailing of intoxicating drinks in said Restaurants or Eating Houses."

Then again, liquor may be sold by the quart or gallon, and no tax thereon for the City; but it shall not be retailed at any price. We do not see why a tax may not be imposed, now and then, on liquors by the small measure as well as on persons who eat. It *will* be sold by the small measure, no matter how stringent the law against it. The evil may be regulated, not suppressed; and, in the regulation of it, we can see no objection to a tax on such as might be allowed to retail.

Again, we observe that an ordinance has been passed making it finable to the extent of two dollars in the case of white persons, and *whippable* in the case of slaves to "stick any bills, cards, posters, advertisements, &c., on any private building in the City, without leave from the owner or occupant." We presume the &c. refers to those three-cornered Know Nothing posters which are so frequently to be seen sticking about the City. All right. We exist in the hope that this very politic, sagacious, and well-timed act of legislation will largely add to the City revenues.

We now fling together an aggregation of municipal wisdom and brilliancy—renewing at the same time to the City authorities, assurances of our distinguished consideration:

(1.) "Mr. Peter Fleming made complaint against the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad for obstructing one of the streets; and the City Attorney was instructed to institute proceeding to have said obstruction removed.

(2.) The City Treasurer was instructed to borrow $500 to pay for Street repairs, until the collection of taxes.

(3.) The City Constable reported that he had been unable to get the Town Clock repaired and set to work owing to the cold and windy weather, it being too cold and unsafe to work in the tower in such weather, but that he hoped to be able to have it attended to forthwith; and he was instructed to do so immediately.

(4.) The Intendant was instructed to purchase the necessary tools and implements for working the streets of the city."

(1.) If the Gaston Road has run into any one's way, it is one sign, added to many others, of the startling progressiveness of the times. The matter should be attended to, and if any real grievance exists, which we do not doubt, it ought to be remedied. "Corporations have no souls."

(2.) We presume this additional $500 will run the City debt up to about $12,500. This is encouraging, especially when we reflect that real estate is now taxed only to the limit allowed by the City charter, and that the poll tax is only $2. Those fines for sticking bills and posters, and the tax on eating-houses will, it is seriously apprehended, so materially increase the City revenues as to render it the duty of the authorities to make a well considered effort to loan out their surplus cash.

(3.) Boreas, it seems, has been "obstructing" the Town Clock. He is to be "attended" to, we are glad to perceive, "*forthwith*"—and "instructions" have been issued to have him dealt with "*immediately.*" Good lick! We are refreshed by the knowledge, thus officially imparted, that our City authorities have at length been *struck* by an idea. Likewise, the clock has not *struck* with any sort of regularity for some time past. "Blow wind, crack your cheeks!"—but

Boreas, "spare that" clock!
Twang not its wandering hands;
The town would feel the shock—
'Tis "safer" as it—*stands.*

True as a fifty cent lecture; '*tis* "safer" and truer as it stands, for every one can know at least once in twelve hours, with unerring certainty, the time of day.

(4.) The streets, then, are to be scraped. This is a movement worthy of the Board; but we suppose this scraping is to be done by native hands. Native mud should not be removed by foreign hands.

Even as the Moslem pilgrim looks with longing eye, through shade and sunlight, for a glimpse of the sacred shrine at Mecca, to which he is bending his wearied feet, so shall we look to that favored thirty dollar source of official information, the Raleigh Star, for further revelations.

The capacity to go in debt is one of the inseparable accompaniments, in modern times, of ability to pay, of financial genius, and of a wise adaptation of the smallest means to the largest ends. In this sort of economy, whether political or municipal, our City authorities have made, for several years past, such marked progress as to attract to themselves the attention of those of their constituents who are so fortunate as to be tax-payers whether on head or real estate. This attention, thus felicitously excited and attracted, cannot fail to be sustained; and we look to the results which it may produce with mingled feelings of pride, curiosity, and gratification.

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EXCLUSION OF FOREIGNERS FROM OFFICE.—BOSTON, April 9.—The Massachusetts Senate to-day adopted a resolution, with only one dissenting voice, declaring that no foreigner shall be eligible to office.

We observe also that steps are being taken to establish the secret ballot system of voting in the Legislature of Massachusetts. "Men choose darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil."

## MASSACHUSETTS MANHOOD.

The Boston Post does up as follows, the recent achievements of the Know Nothing Committee of the Legislature of Massachusetts, in and about the Catholic Nunnery or Boarding School at Roxbury. The Protestant world must feel greatly relieved after such a demonstration—a demonstration so highly creditable to the intelligence, the liberality, the justice, and the manhood of Massachusetts. We feel better ourselves. We hope the expenses of this Committee were duly looked to and paid. Indeed, the Commonwealth might very freely, it seems to us, have found the Committee in tobacco while engaged in this perilous and important business; likewise, three cents each, to be bestowed by them on charitable objects, for we doubt not that such men must be almost strangled now and then with the overflowings of the milk of human kindness. The brave are always generous and tender-hearted. But to the "Farce"—for the doing up of which in such inimitable style, we make sure the Committee renewed to Col. Greene of the Post, assurances of their distinguished consideration:

*GET THEE TO A NUNNERY!*
*A Fragment of a Farce.*

"And Jonathan said, I did but taste a little honey with the end of the rod that was in my hand, and lo! I must die! I am distressed for thee, my brother Jonathan."—SAM.

Messrs. HYSSOP, SNARE, BULLSPIRY, NEATSFOOT, } Members of the "Rump Parliament."
Rev. Mr. WHELPLEY.
A SISTER "LADY SUPERIOR."
A SMALL GIRL.

*Dining Room in the Boarding House of Mrs. Spitchcock. Several of the "Rump" at the Table*

*Neatsfoot.* Hyssop, 'tis near the hour and duty calls!
What's pumpkin-pie to patriots full feasted?
Reserve the knife, sharp whetted on thy teeth,
For bigots' blood, for raging papal bulls!

*H.* Neatsfoot, I've fit ere now, but never fasting,
To home, on muster-days, I learned to victual,
Nor in Death's jaws forgot the staff of life.
Therefore, with your fair leave, *I'll pie again.*
Then I'm your man, with peanuts in my pouch.
Where's Bullspiry?

*N.* He watcheth at the door,
With one of those ill-weeds that do *not* grow apace,
A rank long-nine, within his eloquent lips;
And Snave is chatting with the charioteer,
Who guides the four horse buss; a man of mark.
I know him well, *and great on table turning.*
I've seen him, when the fit was on him, shake
One all *toe* shivers. Gods, how he *did* shake!
Again, I've seen him, in an earnest mood,
Go forth and fly a table like a kite.
It rose, it soared, it ducked and dived, until
Cloud-wet, it fluttered home at his command.
On Wednesday next this marvel-medium will
Perform his master-feat. At midnight, on the hill,
Where yon tall shaft stands eloquently mute,
He'll meet a few choice spirits; then and there,
(If it so be the night shall be obscure enow,)
He doth engage to urge his ponderous buss,
Drawn by six horse-hair sofas, (made by Blake,)
Right up the monument's smooth granite side,
And down the other. The tickets are five dollars.
I'll give you one to vote my little bill.
Here, take it, but keep dark—wilt swear?

*Hys.* Being a member of the church, I can't.
But count upon me.

(Enter *Orangepip.*) Ho, within, I say.
Is this a time for men to sit and guzzle?
Rise up, forget your money's worth and let
Dame Spitchcock make a truffle on *this* meal!
They wait without, impatient of delay.
And tarry but for you. We are all here,
And with us seven are seventeen outsiders—
Rare chaps and ripe for frolic. Just enow
To fill two 'busses; one of which will be
Surrendered up to smokers; but the other
Is for the Reverend Mr. Whelpley's use,
And brethren of his kidney who are weak
Of eye and stomach for such fumes.

*Neats.* We come! we come! but tell me, are ye armed?
Are ye prepared to battle in the right?
Consider, that once within the walls
That grimly guard the precincts from without,
The drawbridge drawn and the portcullis up,
Who knows what hideous perils may await
Our venturous friends, rushing they know not where!
We are know nothings—and we nothing know
What snares and pitfalls there may be contrived
By Jesuit craft and priestly fell device
To baffle us. These females *may* o'ermatch us
By multitude and Amazonian force;
Bite, scratch, tear hair, rend from our backs
Our very shirts, and with their bloody shreds
Compile base bandages to bind our hands!
Then, at the word these shrieking Furies yell,
Forth burst some raving Irish Caliban
To wreak the rage by reeking whisky fired.
Then we, supine, are one by one, in turn
Borne in this monster's arms to caverns underground,
To dungeons very dark and horrible,
Wherein to vent our groans, until the doom
Of each shall be awarded by the Pope.
Meantime they'd screw our thumbs,
Prick us with pins, make faces at us,
Take our tobacco and our jack-knifes,
And make us wretched, even to that point
That we should crave the Pope to kill us
Right off or let us join his church!—
Say, have ye mused these things, O Orangepip!

*O.* Well, horse, I have, I rather guess. And so
Ye see, since there be nineteen gals,
All told, while we are only seven,
I've gone and raised a stalwart set of men
To back us up; and as twelve gals
Are less than fifteen years of age, (I'm told,)
I guess we'll put the matter through as easy—
As easy as the fellow knew his father.

*Neats.* Oh, Mr. Orangepip, you do beat all. I bet
You'd lick the Grand Inquisitor himself,
And learn him how to burn folks!
Come on!
(*Exeunt omnes.*)

SCENE II.

Acorn street, Roxville, Turnpike. Small house. Members of "the Rump" and outsiders leave the 'busses, enveloped in grey shawls with steel pins. Boys gather like flies.

*Mr. Bullspiry.* My friends, you see the hornet's nest afore you,
And there are several hornets looking out.
I don't deny but what this here is serious;
Of course it is a pesky business, and perhaps
We none of us may live to draw our pay and mileage.
But, if it be so, I myself am ready—
Yes, Bullspiry will die a blessed martyr,
Your stakes, your racks, your red hot pincers
Alarm him not. He'll die like William Poole,
A true American! Them is my sentiments.
I'll thank you, Mr. Whelpley, for a quid.
Here goes! (Rings the bell.)
(Little girl opens, the crowd enter over her body.)

*A Sister.* What seek ye, sirs? who are ye?

*Bull.* Marm, we're the State of Massachusetts.
We are a jint committee of inspection
Come to inspect you, marm, and overhaul
Your Popish premises inside and out,
Upstairs and down. "The people" want to know
What you're a doin' of, and what's your names,
How old you be and where you come from.
They've sent me, I am Mr. Bullspiry,
And all these gentlemen to look you up.
We're bound to see if you're good looking,
What kind of clothes you wear, and what you've got
For dinner; your worship and your washing,
Your rosaries, your hair brushes and all your stuff
Is got to be looked into and reported on.
I take it, marm, that you're the Lady Abbess,
Lady Superior or what d'ye call it;
Now where's the victims? where's them gals?
I 'spose you've got the creeturs stowed away,
But we will smell 'em out wherever hid;
We'll leave no crook nor cranny unexplored—
No jutty, frieze or coigne o'vantage,
But we will find this nest of fledgelings.

*Sister.* Sirs, we are feeble women, not of this world;
Poor, penitent, recluse, we worship God,
And seek to do no wrong. For your errand,
We are at a loss.

*Hyssop.* Lead the way, marm;
Don't stop to bandy words with Massachusetts!

*Snave.* What a queer smell comes up! Perchance
Upon the spit some heretic revolves!

*Whelp.* Walk this way gentlemen; here is their chapel,
Don't doff your wideawakes in such a den.
This is Dagon's temple, here his shibboleth
Goes on. Here is the holy water jug, and here
The pictures and the idols decked with gauds.
God frowns, marm, on all this, he does.
He doesn't like it. 'Taint agreeable to him.
No, not a mite. He'd rather *not* be worshipped,
Than worshipped so. Be you a spinster, marm?
For, if you be, marm, you are throwed away
In this here convent. Pray don't go marm.

*Hyssop.* I've been up stairs and poked round everywhere,
I looked into the closets, underneath the beds,
Behind the doors, where clothes-bags hung,
Ransacked the bureaux, read all papers,
And tasted something in a bottle. 'Twas sour.

*Bull.* I hope you ain't got pisened.

*Hyssop.* I guess not.
I found the gals all huddled in a room.
Come, Brother Whelpley, let's go stir 'em up.
Some on 'em ain't bad looking, now, I tell ye—
Come gentlemen, advance, I'll show the way.
I patted the old woman on the back
Add catechised her some—
(*Exeunt omnes.*)

*Shrieks from within. Curtain falls.*

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SOME QUESTIONS.—The Alexandria Sentinel propounds the following pointed questions: "Will some one tell us how it is, that if a man who has quit the Know Nothings, reveals anything, he is a "perjurer,"—while if he stays in, he may tell what he pleases to the injury of the man who leaves, and it is all right? See the Fredericksburg proceedings. Again, if a Know Nothing take part in a Democratic meeting or convention it is a capital joke; but if a man deceive the Know Nothings he is a vile dog? Will our Know Nothing friends reconcile these things? The public can't understand."

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LOUISIANA.—In relation to planting prospects, the Opelousas Patriot of Saturday last says:

There has not been so gloomy a prospect for the sugar planters of this country as the present since the culture of cane to any considerable extent was begun. From almost every planter we hear complaints. A small amount of seed cane was in the first place put up, and such was the injury it sustained that when planting, one half at least was rejected—in some places the whole. An unusually small amount of stubble cane remains, which in many places seems to be much injured; and of the plant cane, none has yet appeared above the ground there being scarcely moisture enough in the earth to make it sprout.

Under these circumstances, it is not an unsafe calculation to say that the sugar crop of the parish can not, under the most favorable circumstances of weather and season, reach another year within thirty-three per cent. of the crop of the past, and that shows at least twenty-five per cent. of a falling off from the crop of 1853. Touching the cotton and corn crops, a large pitch has been made, and, with a favorable season, a far better yield may be anticipated than the last year. The cold weather and the drought render the prospects gloomy at present, yet there is a sufficiency of time to make as good crops as if that which was cut down by the frost of last week had been left standing.

We learn from the Patriot that the cold and backward spring, together with the long continued drought, is telling fearfully upon the vaccarian interests of this and the parish of Calcasieu. The Patriot says:

Within the last six weeks thousands of cattle have died from hunger and thirst. The cold and the drought of the winter destroyed every particle of grass upon our prairies, and that being the subsistence of our cattle mostly, they become, as a matter of course, very poor. Recently the ponds in the prairies have all dried up, forcing the cattle to resort to the sloughs and bayous for water. Going into these, many bog and mire, and not having strength enough to extricate themselves, there perish. In this way, and from extreme poverty, hundreds are dying daily.

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POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—*Directions to Postmasters.*—The First Assistant Postmaster General has issued the following directions to postmasters:

"Books not weighing over four pounds may be sent in the mail, prepaid, at one cent an ounce any distance in the United States under three thousand miles, provided they are put up without a cover or wrapper, or in a cover of wrapper open at the ends or sides, so that their character may be determined without removing the wrapper. If not prepaid, the postage under three thousand miles is one cent and a half, and over three thousand miles in the United States three cents an ounce.

It is a violation of law to enclose or conceal a letter or other thing, (except bills and receipts for subscription,) or to make any memorandum in writing, or to print any word of communication after its publication upon any newspaper, pamplet, magazine, or other printed matter. In all such cases letter postage should be demanded, and, if the person addressed refuse to pay such letter postage, the package should be returned to the postmaster from whose office it came, to prosecute the sender for the penalty of $5, prescribed by the 30th section of the act of 1825; *and all transient printed matter should be distinctly postmarked at the mailing office.*

Postmasters are allowed one cent for the delivery of each free letter, except such as come to themselves, and two mills each on newspapers (to subscribers) not chargeable with postage. They are not allowed any commission on printed matter made free by the frank of a member of Congress.

Daguerreotypes when sent in the mail should be rated and charged with letter postage by weight."

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NORTH CAROLINA MEDICAL SOCIETY.—It will be seen by the advertisement of Dr. S. S. Satchwell, Secretary of the above Society, that its next Annual Meeting will be held in the town of Salisbury, on the 15th day of May next.

This Society, still, comparatively speaking, in its infancy, is, we believe, destined to do much for the advancement of medical science, and the elevation of the medical profession in this State, and should, therefore, in our opinion, be carefully fostered, not only by all the regular members of that profession, but receive all the incidental aid that a favorable direction of public opinion generally can give it. The season in which the meeting is to be held is a peculiarly pleasant one for visiting the Western part of the State, and the physicians of the Eastern counties should avail themselves, as far as possible, of the opportunity, especially as the N. C. Railroad has been completed to Salisbury from the direction of Charlotte. It has been suggested that the several Railroad companies might extend a graceful courtesy, and lose no money by allowing the medical profession attending this meeting to go and return for one fare. *Journal.*

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CALIFORNIA ITEMS.—Large amounts of gold dust are arriving at Sanfrancisco from the interior. The Express of Wells, Fargo & Co., had brought down $227,000.

The trial of Hamilton Bowie, (formerly of Maryland,) late Treasurer of San Francisco, indicted on the charge of embezzling public moneys, has resulted in his acquital without the jury leaving the box.

A monster nugget of gold, weighing 300 pounds, and valued at 60,000 dollars, was reported to have been found at Ship's diggings, near Downieville.

The mint in San Francisco has commenced the coinage of silver. The arrangements were only compiete for the coinage of half dollars.

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SEBASTOPOL.—Not yet fallen; but stronger than ever. This tells the whole story of the Crimea. The attempt to storm the famous Malakoff redoubt by the Zouaves resulted most disastrously. Even the London Times is forced to admit that these picked and prime soldiers of France were thoroughly flogged on that occasion by the Russians, and left many hundreds on the field. *Pet. Express.*

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AN INHUMAN MONSTER. The execution of Senor Pinto, at Havania, recently, was, it is alleged, marked by feelings of bitter malignity on the part of General Concha. It is said he issued special orders that none of his family should follow his remains to the grave, though, finally, his nephew, on personal application, was permitted to do so. He is also charged with refusing the body decent burial, and with compelling it to be placed in the same hole in which the remains of General Lopez were placed. These charges are made by the Havana correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, who adds that Pinto's oldest daughter has since become literally deranged, whilst, the second is lying at death's door.

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"SAM" SO.—A secret association of slaves and free blacks has been discovered in Washington city. On Monday evening last the whole party were arrested by the police, while in secret, solemn conclave, and conveyed to the station house. After a hearing before the magistrate, four of the party were sent to the work house, one was whipped, and the balance released on the payment of a small fine. They claimed that their property was a benevolent one.

*Excitement at Havana—Military Preparations, &c.*

NEW YORK, April 8.—A letter received here from Havana, dated the 3d instant, states that great excitement existed there in consequence of the frequent use of the garote.

Extensive military preparations were continued for suppressing any revolt, and for meeting and destroying filibuster expeditions should they reach the island. Many houses were converted into drill rooms, by the authorities, where Spaniards, Creoles and Negroes were being taught the use of arms.

The arrival of the steamer United States, from New Orleans, caused great alarm, it having been previously reported that she had landed men and munitions of war at another part of the island. She experienced, in consequence, many inconveniences during her stay in port.

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BOSTON, April 8.—The joint committee of the Legislature, appointed to investigate the matter of the late visit of a committee of the Legislature to the Roxbury Nunnery, held a session this morning. The editor of the Advertiser appeared before the committee and affirmed to the truth of their published statement. It was finally resolved by the committee to examine the inmates of the institution, and also the members of the committee who made the visit.

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HARTFORD, April 9.—The Union ticket nominated by the democrats in this city, against the Know-Nothings, was supported to-day by the anti-Know-Nothing Whigs in the city election, and the Union ticket carried four of the six alderman, and thirteen of the twenty-four councilmen. The Know-Nothings are said to be routed on the full vote.

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CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—The full vote for Governor stands: Minor, (K. N.,) 27,965; Ingham, (Dem.,) 27,324; Dutton, (W.,) 8,911. The Democrats have only 3 of the 21 Senators, only 65 members of the House, against 135 Know Nothings, and 26 Whigs.

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FARMER'S BANK.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the farmer's Bank at this place yesterday, the following officers were elected for the ensuing twelve months:—President, Joseph H. Poole; Cashier, W. W. Griffin; Teller, G. W. F. Dashiell; Directors—R. White, J. M. Whedbee, W. H. Clark, J. W. Hinton. *Dem Pioneer.*


**ATTENTION! "OAK-CITY GUARDS."**

YOU ARE COMMANDED TO ATTEND ON the FAIR GROUNDS, on SATURDAY afternoon, the 14th instant, at 4½ o'clock, for DRILL.

(By order of the Captain,)
CHAS. H. THOMPSON, O. S.
Raleigh, April 13, 1855. 41—1t.

**ATTENTION! "INDEPENDENT GUARDS."**

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED TO ATTEND a meeting at Mr. JOHN R. HARRISON'S COACH SHOP, this (FRIDAY) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, to transact business of importance. A full attendance is desired.

By order of the Captain,
S. T. SPIERS, O. S.
Raleigh, April 13, 1855. 41—1t.

THE DEMOCRATS OF ALAMANCE COUNTY are requested to meet at GRAHAM on TUESDAY of our next Superior Court for the purpose of expressing their preference for a candidate for Congress in the Fifth Congressional District.

MANY DEMOCRATS.
April 10, 1855. 41—

KING & BIGGS, RALEIGH, N. C., HAVE RECEIVED their stock of Spring and Summer Goods, and feel assured they can please *every one* that will favor them with a call—both in quality and price.

Our stock consists in part of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of all grades and colors, which will be made to order at short notice, and in the most approved style.

Also, a good assortment of Ready Made Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

In fact we have every article worn by gentlemen (except Boots and Shoes,) and think we can offer as good inducements to the buyer as any house in the State. We intend doing more of a cash business than we have formerly done; therefore, our goods will be offered low.

☞ Doors opened at six o'clock, A. M. Admission free. Don't forget to ☞ drop in ☜ as you pass by.

KING & BIGGS.
Raleigh, April 14, 1855. 41—4t.

JUST RECEIVED.—A LOT OF FINE HATS. Among them is the Ventilating Hat—a new style for summer.

KING & BIGGS.
April 14, 1855. 41—4t.

SOMETHING FOR THE BOYS.—A GOOD assortment of Boy's Clothing just received.

KING & BIGGS.
April 14, 1855. 41—4t.

☞ Register, Star, Age and Weekly Post copy four times weekly.


**SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.**

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER MADE AT THE Spring Term of the Court of Equity for the County of Wake, in the matter of Thomas Ruffin, Penimah Ruffin and others, the undersigned, Clerk and Master, will proceed to sell, at the Court House door in the City of Raleigh, on Thursday of May Court for the County of Wake, being the 24th day of May, the following valuable real estate, to-wit:

The residence of the late Dr. Josiah O. Watson, in Wake County, together with nineteen or twenty acres of land upon which it is situated. There is upon the premises a very handsome brick Dwelling House, large and commodious, an office on the main road near the corporate limits of the City of Raleigh; also a kitchen, stables, an ice house and all necessary out houses for a gentleman's residence; as well as an excellent spring of water and a good garden.

Also, at the same time and place, nine lots of half an acre each, just outside of the corporate limits of the City of Raleigh and immediately facing the Dwelling House aforesaid.

Possession will be given on the day of sale. Persons desiring to examine the premises can call upon Mr. Dunn, who is staying upon the lot, or on William H. Jones, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Cape Fear.

Terms of Sale:—Bonds payable twelve months after the day of sale, with two, three or more good sureties at the discretion of the undersigned.

Enough to be paid in cash on the main purchase to pay costs of sale, &c.—say $200.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. & M. E.
April 10, 1854. 41—w&sw.td.

*** Register please copy until day of sale.

**$50,000 Lenoir County Bonds for Sale.**

THESE BONDS ARE SECURED BY THE REAL and personal estate of the County, and are offered for sale to aid the construction of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad. They bear date 1st April, 1855, with coupons attached for the interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually—both principal and interest will be payable at the Merchant's Bank of Newbern.

They will be issued in sums of $500 each and payable in four instalments of $12,500. The first instalment will be paid on the first of April, 1859, the second on the 1st April, 1863, the third on the 1st April, 1867, and the last on the first of April, 1870. A tax of $6,000 is now laid to be collected in time to meet the interest when due. The balance of said tax will be applied to the payment of a portion of the principal instalment due in 1859, if the holder of the bonds shall desire it.

Proposals for the purchase of said bonds will be received by the subscribers at Kinston.

J. C. WASHINGTON, } Agents for
JOHN F. WOOTEN, } Lenoir County.
April 6, 1855. 41—tf.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—WAKE County.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1855. Thomas Yeargin, Ex'r of Jeremiah Dunn, dec'd., vs. Allen Dunn.—Original Attachment Levied on Land.

It being made appear to the satisfaction of the Court that Allen Dunn, the defendant in this case, is not a resident of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks successively for said defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, at the Court House in Raleigh on the 3d Monday of May next, then and there to plead or replevy, or judgment by default will be taken against him, and the lands condemned to the use of the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Thomas J. Utley, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 3d Monday of February, A. D., 1855.

THOMAS J. UTLEY, Clerk.
April 10, 1855. 1070—w6w.

**NOTICE TO BUILDERS.**

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED

## OUR PRINCIPLES ARE ONWARD!

EVERY SEASON WE MAKE RENEWED EXertions to supply the wants of our numerous customers. We have this season purchased

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

## CLOTHING

**And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,**

and to come to the point, are prepared to sell *as low if not lower* than any who sell OUR KIND OF GOODS. Our concern is connected with one of the

***Largest Importing Houses***

in the Union, with capital sufficient to make all purchases for the Cash, consequently the Proprietor of this

**THE ONLY CLOTHING HOUSE,**

(Exclusively)

*IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH,*

☞ **Cannot and Shall not be Undersold!** ☜

and unlike the "Town Clock" (vide Standard 18th inst.) has not ceased to *tick*, but will continue to "tick" all those and those only who make prompt payments.

☞ We are located on Fayetteville St., where we have been for the last seven years, opposite everybody.

E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh March 30, 1855. 37—

CALL AND SEE

## H. L. EVANS.

NUMBER 23, CHEAP PLACE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of his old friends and customers and the public generally to his stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Bonnets, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., which is now in store and ready for exhibition. His stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, particularly to the person BUYING WITH CASH, as great inducements will be offered for the **ready money.**

Call and examine, and be able of a truth to testify to the above. Opposite E. L. Harding's.

H. L. EVANS.

Raleigh, April 3, 1855. 38—

**DRESS GOODS.**—PLAIN FIGURED PLAIDS and Striped Silks.
Plain Black Watered do., very cheap,
Satin Plaid, Striped, Figured and Plaid Berage,
Chali, Berage De Lane, French Jackonets and common Lawns, a large assortment at very low prices,
Ginghams, Brilliantes, Plain,
Dotted and Figured Swiss Muslins.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855, 39—

**BONNETS.**—A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF Silk, Lace, Leghorn and White and Black Ribbons—a large assortment and very cheap,
Collars, Undersleeves, Chimizetts, Gloves,
Plain and Emb. Handk'fs, Hosiery, &c., at the same place.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

**CAPS AND HATS.**—BEEBE'S EX-FINE MOLEskin,
Black, Pearl and white soft Hats,
Panama, Straw and Leghorn,
Boots and Shoes—Miles' fine Pump Boots,
do. pegged do.
Robinson's Ladies walking shoes,
Black and colored Gaiters,
Gents fine summer shoes,
Brogans, Calf, Goat and various other kinds,
Ladies Fancy Shoes, Misses and Children's do.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

☞ **CHANGE OF TIME!** ☜

WITH VERY BRIEF REMARKS WE TAKE THE liberty to come before the public in order to declare our intentions—how we shall conduct business the present season.

**"BARGAINS! BARGAINS!**

Will make business prosper even in the hardest times;" for which motto we have made the fullest preparations.

Having cast a glance at our Spring Stock, we find it a little too heavy, and are fully determined to

**Sell below New York Prices,**

and to prevent the public from doubting our intentions, we only say: Come one, come all, and see if

**SCHLOSS & BROTHER**

don't sell goods almost *too low*. We are compelled to do it and we defy any of our competitors to say to the contrary!

Our Stock of

**Clothing and Gents. Furnishing Goods**

is beautifully selected, and made at our own manufactory. They are well got up, and will show for themselves.

We have made suitable additions to our

**Ladies' Dry Goods Stock,**

Also have a large stock of HATS and BONNETS.

Remember we sell Herman's best sewed Boots, warranted French Calfskin, for $6 a pair. We also have Mr. Shultz's sewed BOOTS and GAITERS constantly on hand.

☞ *Call and see before buying elsewhere.*

SCHLOSS & BRO.

RALEIGH, April 4, 1855 39—

**Hosiery, Gloves, &c.**

OUR ASSORTMENT COMPLETE.

E. L. HARDING.

March 30, 1855. 37—
Register and Post copy.

### LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post Office, at Raleigh, April 1, 1855.*

**A.**
Atwater, Edmond
Ashe, Hon J
Atkins, Geo W
Allen, W P
Adams, Thos
Avera, Mrs Mary A
Adams, Wm
Adams, Jas or heirs

**B.**
Bushall, Miss S W
Beasly, S L
Baucom, Misses J R
Bryan, James
Bruce, R
Buffalo, H W
Bryant, Miss M M
Barker, A
Blake, A M
Bartlett, Parthinia
B'edsoe, Mrs A A
Bagwell, James

**C.**
Cooke, Miss S E
Cawthorn, A L
Clemons, Anderson
Cooke, H S
Chadwick, Samuel
Carter, Miss Lucy
Crow, Geo L
Cards, Messrs
Cooke, A G
Coats, R D

**D.**
Dawson, Miss E 2
Dixon, Solomon
Dick, J W
Daly, Patrick
Denton, P F
Daves, Dawson

**E.**
Evans, Sarah
Eastwood Jas M
Ellis, B F

**F.**
Flowers, Miss Mary
Ferrill, A J

**G.**
Graham, Miss S
Green, Austin
Gill, Burton
Gordon, A M 2
Green, John
Graham, Edward

**H.**
Hinton, Miss C
Harris, Robert
Henning, Rev Mr
Harrison, Mrs Mary
Harrison, Jas R
Haughton, Hardy
Hughes, Sarah or heirs
Hunt, A T
Harrison, Miss A

Hill, A G
Hill, Miss Elizabeth
Hardy, Mrs Louisa
Holt, Miss Camilla
Houston, J P
Higgins, Barm
Hester, Geo W
Horton, Benjamin
Hicks, Wm
Hayes, Mrs C
Harrison, John W
Reed, Edward
Jones, W M
Jones, Mrs Cintey
Jones, Miss Lizzie A
Jones, Col J F
Jones, Josiah
Jones, Miss Mary
Jones, James
Jones, Griffith
Johnson, Wm D
Johnson, Miss L
Johnston, Dr Thos
Jordan, Joseph
Jezell, Horace
Jeffries, Mrs H
Joyner, Mrs E 2

**K.**
Killian, Alvis
King, Geo or Jer'h
King, Mrs Mary
Kelly, Washington
Ladlock, Wm
Linder, Miss Sally
Levy, Gustavus 2

**M.**
Martin, John 4
Mead, Mrs Eliza M
Mead, W H 3
McCullers, W H
McCullers, Miss S A
Metts, James
Moltin, Samuel
Mooren, Miss C
Morgan, James
Maynard, Archibald
Moore, Mrs L W
McLean, Miss S 2
Mullins, Mrs Sarah
Munds, J T
McGrath, T

**N.**
Nixon, Thomas
Nichols, Roades W

**O.**
Outlaw, Dr Joseph

**P.**
Paten, Warren 2
Padlock, Wm
Pulley, Mrs A
Price, N
Powers, David
Powell, Mrs W 2
Phillips, H
Pulley, Jesse
Pary, Robert
Pearce, Rev Saml
Pennington, Chas

**R.**
Rigsby, James E 3
Reeves, Miss S 2
Rogers, Mrs N
Rogers, Rev J W F
Rogers, Wm
Roberts, Wm D jr
Rufe, Henry
Rosemond, John
Russ, J P
Elder, Wm
Reynolds, John

**S.**
Smith, John A
Snow, Larkin
Sikes, John A
Smith, Henderson
Smith, Miss Lucy
Seckel, T M
Smith, John B
Shauck, W N
Stone, Miss Qune V

**T.**
Taylor, Ford
Tapscott, Wm
Taylor, P
Toual, Miss Mary
Tiptit, Landy L 2
Tomin, Rev J W
Terry, Wm sen

**U.**
Underdue, James
Utley, Miss Eliza
Utley, Miss Mary T

**W.**
Wilson, Elder James
Watkins, Wm B
Wiggins, Miss M
Williams, Miss S H
Woodburn, T M
Wells, Dav d P 3
Whitfield, Miss T A
Whaley, Lawrence
Whaley, Miss R
Whitaker, Mrs Sar'h
Wilkins, Miss Letha
Weakley, Geo W
Whitaker, Miss L A
Woodward, Joseph
Whitaker, Miss M A
Whitehead, T
Williams, Capt H

**Y.**
Young, Wm J
Young, Samuel A
Yong, James R
Young, James 2

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

WM. WHITE, P. M.

Raleigh, April 10, 1855. 1069—w3w.

**DOBBIN HOUSE,** HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. This Hotel (on site of former Planter's Hotel,) was opened for the accommodation of guests, on the first day of January, 1855.

Situated on the principal street of the town, and within a few minute's walk of the Post Office, Telegraph Office, Banks, United States Arsenal and other business places, it is yet sufficiently retired to be clear of the annoyance and bustle of a more central location.

It is newly erected and handsomely furnished, and careful attendants secured, with especial reference to the comfort of patrons.

In consequence of the liberal patronage extended to this establishment, the proprietors have enlarged by opening a suit of rooms on the second floor, and are thus preparing to accommodate all transient persons calling.

Spacious stables attached, and experienced Ostlers in attendance.

Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers.

POWERS & CO.

April 10, 1855. 40—3m.

**TRENCH'S NEW WORK.**—ENGLISH PAST and Present. Contents: Lecture 1. The English a complete language. 2. Gains of the English language. 3. Dimensions of the English language. 4. On the change in the meaning of English words. 5. On the change in spelling of English words. To which is added an index to the words treated of. For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, April 6, 1855. 39—

### CLARENDON IRON WORKS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS ARE now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c., The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

All work done in the establishment delivered either on the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad or the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, or, in flats at the Company's wharf, free of charge.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.

March 22, 1855. 38—tf.

**Spring Trade, 1855.**

**MUIR & BRYAN,**

*IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.,*

No. 58, SYCAMORE STREET, PETERSBURG, VA.

WE HAVE RECEIVED DIRECT FROM EUROPE, per ships Constantine, Manhattan and Queen of the West, our Spring stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c., embracing a large assortment of Flower Cotterkey and Solid Box Vices, Ellwell's Hilling and Weeding Hoes, Bright Steel Faced Weeding Hoes of a superior quality; Weil, Trace, Fifth and Breast Chains; Knob, Stock and Padlocks; Wostenholms & Rodgers' Pocket Cutlery; Table Cutlery from different manufacturers, in single dozens and sets of fifty-one pieces.

We have also received a full supply of American Goods, purchased on the very best terms. We keep always on hand: Carpenters' Tools of all descriptions; Hand, Pit and Cross-cut Saws of Hoe & Co. and Spear & Jackson's manufacture; and a general assortment of all articles usually kept in similar establishments, to which we would solicit the attention of Virginia and North Carolina Merchants, promising them as great inducements as can be offered by any Jobbing House North or South.

MUIR & BRYAN.

sign of the Padlock, No 58, Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.

March 16, 1855. 35—2m.

**POPE & CO.,**

**Grocers and Commission Merchants,**

PETERSBURG, VA.,

WILL GIVE STRICT PERSONAL ATTENTION to the sale of Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c., and pledge themselves never to buy for their own account or on commission any of the staple products of the country, in order that their undivided efforts may be given to promote the interest of those who may make consignments to them.

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

**SELECT FAMILY GROCERIES.** POPE & CO. GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Petersburg Va., Keep constantly on hand a select and extensive stock of Groceries, suitable for Planters and Families, among which may always be found:

Old Java, Leguyra and Rio Coffee,
Stewart's A B and C Refined Sugars,
Stewart's best loaf Sugars,
New crops New Orleans Molassess, in bbls, and half bbls,
Old crop Cuba Molasses, in hhds, and bbls,
Swedes and English Iron,
Sperm, adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Western Bacon, Middlings, Shoulders and Jolls,
Cumberland Nails, from 3 to 20 penny weight,
March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

**WINES AND LIQUORS.** POPE & CO., GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Petersburg, Va., Have on hand a select and very superior stock of Wines and Liquors: They particularly invite attention to their

French Brandies, imported 1850 and 1851,
Old Jamaica and St. Croix Rum,
Maderia, Port and Sherry Wine,
Heidsick Champaigne, do.
Imperial Eagle " do.
St. Julien Claret do.
London Porter,
Bumgardner's very Old Rye Whiskey,
Richardson's " " "
Pure Extract of Rye,
March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

**$40 REWARD.**—RANAWAY FROM THE subscriber, on the 12th of September, 1854, a negro boy named ELIAS. Said boy is a bright mulatto, a little under 6 feet high, round full face a little freckled, well featured, one of his thumbs disfigured, feet not flat like most negroes. He may be lurking somewhere in Randolph or Guilford, or he may be endeavoring to make his way to the North-West. I will give a reward of $40 for his apprehension and confinement, if taken out of the State, and $25 if taken within the State, so that I get him. Any information concerning said boy will be thankfully received. It may be that said boy has procured free papers, but remember his thumb. My postoffice is Sandy Creek, Randolph County, N. C.

ABNER COLTRAIN.

Randolph Co., N. C., March 28, 1855. 34—tf.

**NOTICE.**—I SHALL SELL AT THE COURT House door, in the City of Raleigh, on the 3d Monday of May next, at twelve o'clock, the following town lots, or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes thereon, and the costs of advertising the same, to wit:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jos. B. Hinton, | for 1854, | part lot no. 66, | tax | $18 | 50 |
| Dabney Cosby, | " | " | " | 152,153,169 | 44 75 |
| Jas. Chadwick, | " | 1853-54 | " | " 231, | 20 87½ |
| J. V. Caldwell, | " | 1854 | " | " 48, | 5 75 |
| Chas. H. Johnson, | " | " | " | " 76,77,93,94, | 22 25 |
| Wm. Terry, | " | " | " | " 1, | 7 50 |
| Mrs. C. B. Clarke, | | 1853-54 | " | " 150,168,167, | 49 50 |
| Jos. J. Ryals, | " | " | " | " 51 | 39 25 |
| Wm. Overbee, | | 1854 | " | " 75 | 27½ |

JAMES H. MURRAY,
*Collector for the City of Raleigh.*

March 17, 1855. 33—td.

**NOTICE.**—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF BATTLE & EDWARDS, as heretofore existing in prosecution of the Saw Mill and lumber business is this day, the 12th of March, 1855, by mutual consent dissolved. Mr. Jos. W. Edwards will receive all dues and discharge all liabilities of the firm, &c.

L. N. B. BATTLE,
JOSEPH H. EDWARDS.

Peach Tree Grove, Nash Co., N. C., }
March 12, 1855. } 35—w4w.

**CARD.**

HAVING ABANDONED SAID SAW MILL BUSIness by sale of my interest to Mr. Joseph H. Edwards, who will conduct it individually in all its former branches, I beg a bestowal upon his industry and worthiness of a liberal patronage from the building community of the immediate country, well assured that satisfaction in all instances will be given.

L. N. B. BATTLE.

March 12, 1855. 1069—w w.

**OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.** THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1855 and close the last Thursday in May.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

| | |
|---|---|
| For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography, | $10,00 |
| English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic, | 12,50 |
| For any thing higher, | 15,00 |
| For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,) | 20,00 |
| EXTRA EXPENSES. | |
| Music on Piano, | 20,00 |
| Use of Instrument, | 3,00 |
| The same on Guitar, | |
| Drawing and Painting, | 12,00 |
| Oil Painting, | 15,00 |
| Needle Work, | 5,00 |
| Board per month, | 8,00 |
| Washing per month, | 1,00 |

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.

T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Dec. 19, 1854. 9—1yw.

**Reduction of the Rates of Transportation on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.**

A NEW AND GREATLY REDUCED TARIFF OF charges on freight goes into operation on this Road to-day.

The maximum charge on light goods will be 35 cents per 100 pounds; Flour per bbl. 35 cents; Lime per bbl. 40 cents; Molasses per hhd. 34 50; Salt per sack 30 cents. Between Raleigh and Gaston the rates are less, for which reference is made to the printed tariff. Goods and produce are transhipped and forwarded at Raleigh *free of all expense to the owner and at the sole risk of the Railroad Companies.* They are not unloaded between Raleigh and Norfolk, and at the latter place and Portsmouth the Rail Road Company allows the use of its commodious wharves and warehouses *free of all charge for wharfage, drayage and storage.*

This line being 30 miles shorter to Norfolk and 43 miles shorter to Petersburg, without any breaking of bulk between Raleigh and these points, it must continue to be the shortest and most expeditious route North for both passengers and freight.

Office R. & G. R. R. Co., }
March 19, 1855. } 34—1m.

☞ Register, Raleigh; Patriot, Greensborough; Recorder, Hillsborough, copy one month.

**EXCELSIOR SOAP.**—300 LBS. OF THIS SUPErior family soap, in store and for sale cheap by the box or pound, at

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

**LYON'S RAT PILLS,** THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c. erby

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

### W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS TO THE

***Most Attractive Stock of***

**FOREIGN DRY GOODS**

they ever offered in this City, comprising

RICH FIGURED AND PLAIN
DRESS SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
WATERED SILKS,
PLAID AND STRIPED
POU DE SOIES,
BLACK GROS DE RHINES,
CANTON SILKS,
GROS DE NAPLES
FLORENCES,
MARCELLINES,
SATINS,
RICH PRINTED AND PLAIN
BARAGES,
GRENADINES AND HERNANIS
ORGANDIES,
JACKONETS,
LAWNS, PRINTS, CHALLIES,
BAREGE DE LAINES,
SUMMER BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
POPLINETTS AND CRAPE
DE SPANGNE,
CRAPE SHAWLS,
of every description.
BONNET and CAP RIBBONS,
TAFFETA and SATIN RIBBONS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES and HOSIERY.

Also, 500,000 yards of PORTSMOUTH, HADLEY AND LODI LAWNS, from 5 to 15 cents per yard.

March 15, 1855. 33—

**Attention, Ladies!**

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER TAKE PLEASURE in informing the Ladies that their assortment of Spring and Summer Mantillas is now ready for exhibition, which they will be pleased to show them at their Store.

No. 8, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

March 15, 1855. 33—

**STILL THEY COME!**

TAKE OFF THE OLD BEAVER AND DON ONE OF those beautiful Spring and Summer Hats, which have this month been received, comprising all the styles of Straw, Felt, Wool and Fur Hats out, viz:

Men's Black Leghorn Hats,
" Tan " "
" Tea Col'r " "
" Canton "
" Petal "
" Panama "
" Cavalier "
" Wide Awake "
" Oct gon "
" Sebastopol "

Boys and Misses Hats and Caps, Bloomers and Flats of all kinds. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

**FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES.**—WE HAVE now in store a well selected stock of family groceries, comprising the following:

Stuart No. 1 Syrup.
Best Family Molasses.
Loaf, Pulverized and Crushed Sugar.
Brown and Clarified do,
Whole grain Rice.
Rio, Laguna, Java, and Mocha Coffee.
Imperial, Hyson and other Green and Black Teas.
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles.
Starch, Bar Soap, Spice, Ginger and Pepper.
Maccaroni and English Cheese.
Indeed all articles in the grocery line.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

**TEA.**—THE FOLLOWING CHOICE VARIETIES of green tea have just been received and are for sale at the Drug Store of Haywood & Scott:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Young Hyson, | Silver Leaf, | Golden Chop, |
| Gun Powder, | Plantation, | Oulong, and |
| | Neplus. | |

Raleigh, March 16, 1855. 33—

**EMBROIDERIES,**

***EMBROIDERIES!!!***

OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

**We respectfully inform the Ladies of Raleigh,** and surrounding country, that we have just received by the late *STEAMER AFRICA* the handsomest and cheapest assortment of *Embroideries* ever seen in this City. We have also received

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

***Bonnets, Capes, Gloves, Flowers, Talmas. Hosiery, Ribbons. Shawls. Shoes, And Dress Gooods.***

**Gents. Attention! Attention!!**

Please call and examine our beautful assortment of—

**Fine Frock Coats, Vests, Pants, Shoes and Boots, Hats and Shirts,**

And particularly our magnificent assortment of GOLD WATCHES,

which we will sell at cost, warranted to be as good as any in town

**REMEMBER AND CALL!!!**

☞ *Two doors above E. L. Harding's.*

**SCHLOSS & BRO.**

*RALEIGH, N. C. March 20, 1855.* 34—

**PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.**

ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.

**FARE ONLY $4.**

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FURT, Jr., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.

R. F., Jr., Ticket Agent.

February 27, 1855. 33—tf.

**COD LIVER OIL.**—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

**PRIME CHEWING TOBACCO.** JONES' Premium, pride of Virginia, Rock Candy Extra Dan River, and other popular brands in store, and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

**PERFUMERY.**—WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A supply of select articles for the toilet—come and examine them.

HAYWOOD & SCOTT..

June 9, '54. —62

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,** YANCEY County, Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1854. Jas. N. Edwards *vs.* Malinda Edwards, Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Malinda Edwards, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore, ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register and North Carolina Standard, for three months successively, for the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House, in Burnsville, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, to the said petition; otherwise, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte*.

Witness: N. Young, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in September A. D. 1854.

N. YOUNG, S. C. C.

January 1855. 18—3m

**The Winter is Gone and the Spring is Come.**

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS FOR SALE ON REAsonable terms:

3 likely well broke Mules,
3 first-rate brood Mares, one by Imported Rowton out of a thorough bred Sir Archie mare,
Also, Cows and Calves, best breed North Devon and Shorthorned Durham,
Also, 1 or 2 Yoke of Oxen, likely and well broke,
" A few fine Young Bulls, best breed,
" 15 Sheep, South Down and ¾ Merino,
" 50 Barrels best Old Apple Brandy,
And a good 4 Horse Wagon and Gear.

SETH JONES,
Pomona, Wake County, N. C.

March 11, 1855. 31—tf.

N. B.—I have certificates to prove the blood of the above stock. S. J.

**TEACHER WANTED.**—KNAP OF REEDS, Masonic Lodge, having taken the Academy at that place under their direction, is desirous of employing a Teacher to take charge of that school next session, who is well competent to prepare boys for College. A Southern teacher, who can come well recommended, is preferred. Applicants will state their terms. Address the subscriber, Knap of Reeds P. O., Granville county, N. C.

A. M. VEAZEY, Sec'y.

March 30th, 1855. 39—4t

| No. 2. | SPRING, 1855. | No. 12. |
|---|---|---|
| *Bellinghrook St.* | | *Sycamore St.* |

MUIR & STEVENS,

**IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN CHINA, GLASS,** Earthenware, Looking Glasses, Britannia and Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, &c., corner of Bollingbrook and Sycamore streets, Petersburg, Virginia.

The subscribers are now receiving from Europe of their own importation, per ships Isaac Wright, Underwrighter, Wyoming, Constantine and Driver, a very large Stock of Goods, comprising all articles usually found in establishments of their kind. Among which are—

French and English China Dinner and Tea Sets, some very fine and of rare pattern and style; also, White Granite and Printed Dinner and Tea Sets.

French and English China, White Granite, Printed, Willow, Marble, Flowing Blue, Mulberry, Colored and Edged Plates and Dishes, China, Lava, Iron Stone, White Granite, Lustre, Marble, Hunting, Pearl, Colored Diped and other styles of Pitchers, Basins and Ewers, Bowls, Mugs, Coffee and Tea Pots of all descriptions.

Glass Ware (of all styles,) embracing Goblets, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Decanters, Salvers, Nappies, Bowls, Celeries, Pitchers, Salts, Vinegars, Peppers, Mustards, Spoon Glasses, Finger Bowls Lamps, Flower and Lamp Shades, Sugars, Colognes, Butter Bottles, Julep Tubes, Curtain Pins, Cup Plates, Paper Weights, Syrup Bottles, Candlesticks, Jars, &c.

Looking Glasses.—Fine French Plated Mirrors, Gilt and Mahogany Frame do., Swing, Ring and Pocket do.

Britannia and Plated Ware, Tea Ware, Coffees, Pitchers, Lamps and Castors.

Stone Ware of all descriptions; Waiters, Fancy Goods, &c., to which they respectfully invite the attention of the North Carolina and Virginia merchants and the public generally, feeling confident that they are prepared to offer great inducements, both in quality of goods and price. They are determined to sell as low as any house North or South.

MUIR & STEVENS.

March 2, 1855. 30—2m.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to packing.

**First Premium Blank Books.**

**JNO. B. EGE,**

(Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va., next to Pannill & Sons.)

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, OF HIS OWN MANufacture, and makes to order all sizes, styles and prices of Ledgers, Journals, Blotters, Cash, Railroad, Bank books, &c., &c.

Neatly ruled to any pattern, having an improved ruling machine; and having obtained the *first prize* at the Fair of the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, would solicit a continuance of the generous patronage heretofore extended to him.

Call and examine.

☞ Northern prices.

Petersburg, March 2, 1855. 30—tf.

**Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, ex cept on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.

This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.

Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.

The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.

Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.

By order of the Board of Directors,

L. O'B. BRANCH, *President.*

As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N. C. Road are requested to have them distinctly marked so that their destination may be known, and they may be loaded to the through Depot from Petersburg or Portsmouth.

Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1855. 16—tf.

**New Bakery and Candy Manufactory.**

MRS. HARDIE DESIRES TO SAY TO THE public that she has recently employed a superior Baker and Candy Maker. She will keep constantly for sale

**Cakes and Candies of great Variety,**

and is now prepared to execute orders for cake for dinners and parties. Families and hotels can be supplied with any kind or any quality of desserts.

She will fill orders for Candy at wholesale, and forward it to any part of the State.

Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1854 2—tf.

**TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.**—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that Liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

**NOTICE.**—STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM THE Subscriber, on the 27th of December last, a black-tan hound Slut. Said hound slut is marked with white and yellow, spotted legs, white under the neck, has a very long tail, the end white. Said slut is about two years old, and of medium size. A reward of ten dollars will be given for her delivery to me at Springhope, Nash County, or said reward will be given to any person giving information as to her whereabouts so that I may get her again.

Springhope P. O., Nash, N. C. E. N. BRYANT.

March 2, 18 5. 1064—6tw.

**SPRING TRADE.---MARCH, 1855.**

WE ARE NOW PREPARED AT OUR NEW STORE, Nos. 78 and 80, Sycamore St., opposite McIlwain, Son & Co., to offer to Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina the most commanding stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS we have ever had.

One of our firm will remain in New York during the present month, and attend the Auction Sales, thus placing us daily in possession of many styles of Goods much below regular prices.

Merchants visiting this market would do well to give our stock an examination before buying elsewhere.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.

Petersburg, March 12, 1855. 32—y

**WANTED.** A GOOD WORKMAN TO BUILD Rockaway Bodies, at Swift Creek Bridge, Craven Co., N. C.

☞ None but sober men need apply.

Swift Creek, March 12, 1855. 1066—tf.

**JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,**

**Commission and Forwarding Merchant,**

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his personal attention to business intrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns.

Liberal advances made on consignments for sale in this market, or for shipment to Northern Ports.

March 9, 1855. 31—1y.

**THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.**—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one dollar per annum, *payable in advance.*

A leading object of the Arator will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.

THOS. J. LEMAY.

Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

**VALUABLE BOOKS.**

**BOARDMAN'S** BIBLE IN THE FAMILY.—THE Bible in the Family, or, Hints on Domestic Happiness. By H. A. Boardman, Pastor of the Tenth Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia. One Volume 12.

Wheeler's History of North Carolina. Historical Sketches of North Carolina, From 1584 to 1851. Compiled from Original Records, Official Documents, and Traditional Statements; with Biographical Sketches of her Distinguished Statesmen, Jurists, Lawyers, Soldiers, Divines, &c. by John H. Wheeler, *Late Treasurer of the State*, in one Volume Octavo.

The North Carolina Reader, Containing A History and Description of North Carolina, Selections in prose and verse, (Many of them by eminent citizens of the State,) Historical and Chronological tables, and a variety of miscellaneous information and statistics, by C. H. Wiley. Illustrated with Engravings, and designed for Families and Schools. one Volume 12mo.

Stuart's Dictionary of Architecture, in 2 vols. 8vo. Historical, Descriptive, Topographical, Decorative, Theoretical and Mechanical, alphabetically arranged, familiarly explained, and adapted to the comprehension of workmen, &c., &c., by Robert Stuart, Architect and Civil Engineer, 2 vols. 8vo., 1288 pages.

Form book, the North Carolina form book, Containing all the most useful Forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations, Together with the Constitution of North Carolina, and of the United States, the Act fixing the fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c. Calculated for the Use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conformable to law.

Compiled by a Member of the North Carolina Bar.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, Nov. 28, 1854. 2—tf.

**ISAAC PROCTOR,** MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor,*) Would respectfully announce to the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,

Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.

FURNISHING GOODS.—A complete assortment, consisting in part of

Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" Gaby Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretof